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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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VOL. XIX., NO. 28. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1909. PRICE: TWO CENTS. One Dollar Per Year.

HAMMER HITS

POINTED COMMENT ON OCCURENCES OF A WEEK.

Modern Government and Enlightenment—Canadian Manufacturers' Association Not Abreast of Times—Following Gompers' Footsteps in Endorsing Jacob Cantor.

A man worthy of credit for frankness is the Spanish Minister of the Interior. "The charge is false," says he, "that we closed the lay schools without reason. The schools were closed," he explains, "because their teachings could not be tolerated by any Government." This is the sublimation of candor. Modern Government can not tolerate enlightenment.

The Mexico City "El Imparcial" of the 21st of last month contains this paragraphic notice: "'I have no money to bury her. I beg you to attend to this.' —these words were written in pencil upon a bit of paper pinned upon the rags in which the body of a dead girl baby was wrapped, found in Sabino street."

The same issue of "El Imparcial" contains an account of a society dinner given to the poor.

Such be the orchestration to the advancing of railroads and capitalism generally in the sister republic.

Very many yards longer is the head of the Hamilton "Herald" than the head of Mr. Hobson, the president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The latter denounces Unions and Unionism sweepingly, and would shut the country's doors in the face of the A. F. of L. agents; the former would open wide the doors and keep them open, and strew flowers in the path of the A. F. of L. Mr. Hobson is behind the times. He is not up to Wall street and the Civic Federation, both of whom have discovered that the A. F. of L. is the only thing that stands between them and the Devil of Socialism.

Mr. George F. Baer of the Reading Company and anthracite coal mines ownership "by the grace of God," appearing in Philadelphia at the hearing of the government suit to dissolve the Hard Coal Trust, declared that there was not now, and never has been, any conspiracy between his companies to control the output of coal. Strange that by-the-grace-of-God Baer should have to make any such declaration. Is by-the-grace-of-Godship compatible with conspiracy? Of course Baer never conspired: he only exercised his by-the-grace-of-God attributes, privileges and powers.

It has not yet been announced by the Post Office Department of Spain, but the announcement is being made ready that the name of the city, now known as Barcelona, is to be changed, and the place is henceforth to be known as Warsaw. The reason given for the change reveals the historic spirit that animates the Spanish Post Office. Warsaw, the capital of Poland was more turbulent than suited Catharine of Russia. She sent her General Suvaroff thither to pacify the place. He did. After he had summarily deported, or imprisoned, or shot whoever as much as sneezed, or failed to sneeze when he took snuff, he sent to St. Petersburg a dispatch: "Peace reigns in Warsaw." The Twentieth Century and Spanish Suvaroff being engaged in pacifying Barcelona Warsaw-fashion, what idea more historically brilliant than that of causing Barcelona henceforth to be known on the postal list as Warsaw?

Here is a conundrum.—Did the gentlemen of the California Socialist party State Executive Committee, who voted down a sound Socialist resolution on liberal immigration, know what they were doing when they voted for the sound Socialist resolution against A. F. of L. and in favor of Industrial Unionism? Anti-liberal immigration spells craft Unionism, hence the two are found cheek by jowl in the S. P.

Free-trade papers are pointing the finger of scorn at Collector of the Port Loeb's brutality in ordering people who arrive from Europe to be stripped by the customs inspectors; and these papers lay the brutality at the door of Protection. Free-trade can be as brutal as Protection. To choose between the two in point of brutality is like a choice between rotten apples. What the brutality of the present Collector of the Port must be charged to is neither Protection nor Free-Trade. It must be charged to Rooseveltism. Loeb was six years or more Roosevelt's private secretary in the White House.

Among the candidates that the A. F. of L. "Labor men" proposed for Mayor was the Democratic politician Jacob Cantor, the enthusiastic supporter and applauder of Gov. Flower when he poured the militia of the State into Buffalo to break the strike of the switchmen on strike against the violation of the 10-hour law that had just been signed by the Governor himself. Why not? Did not Gompers, right after that performance of Flower and Cantor, endorse Cantor over his "Presidential signature" by declaring: "If any one says you are not a friend of labor he says what is not true"? These "Labor men" were only endorsing a "friend of Labor." Why not?

Enraged, one day, at the Americans for not accepting its twaddle as wisdom, the Volkszeitung brigade declares "the Americans are hopelessly ignorant"; enraged, another day, at the Irish for their not accepting its obviously false pretence of purity as current coin, the "Volkszeitung" has it that "as to the Irish, they are corrupt to the marrow"; and now, enraged at the flow of Yiddish funds to the support of the "Call," its competitor for moneys, the "Volkszeitung" once more "forgets itself," and gives vent to its stupid nativistic hatred with a "joke" that revives the infamous yarn of the Middle Ages about the Jews using Christian blood at their festivals. Such are the lamentable exhibitions that are begotten of the father of nativistic superstition with the mother of the shark-greed for cash.

Upon the correspondent in the New York "Sun" who described his experience, watching the employes of a wholesale poultry house in Staten Island packing cold storage chickens, ducks and turkeys for shipment to hotels, and who watched the process of "dipping" them into some kind of chemically prepared fluid, the stench of which drove him sickened away, the object lesson presented to him was lost. In "Looking Backward" Bellamy observes: "We go to war organized, but we go to work like a mob." No satisfactory reason is givable why the collectivity should not guard its safety from individualistic irresponsibility in the matter of life-preserving food, as well as it guards its safety from individualistic irresponsibility in the matter of national preservation.

Albert Chrisman, the 49 year old workingman of Chicago, who killed himself, wife and child because of "no work" is no "rare exception." Such items are of frequent recurrence. Mass suicide is an accompaniment of the social conditions that congest wealth, and the means to acquire it, in the hands of the capitalist class.

Father Henry F. Xavier of Yonkers has from the pulpit threatened with a caning any of the numerous couples among his parishioners whom he charges with "spooning in the secluded streets," and with "long engagements." Father Xavier should substitute steady jobs for a caning. Moses's rod may have performed the miracle of drawing water out of a rock, Father Xavier's rod will not cause matrimony to flow out of the rock of economic insecurity.

This office never before heard of Father Manuel Travasos, the New Bedford clergyman whom one of his parishioners is prosecuting for having blighted his home by causing, through the confessional, his young and recently married wife to desert him. But although the name of this member of the Roman Catholic political machine, which does business ambushed behind religion, has not before this resounded in this office, it is safe to say that the Rev. Manuel Travasos is a furibund anti-Socialist and declaimer against the "tendency of Socialism to smash the family."

"In this free country government is an institution to live under, not on," declared the Republican-Fusion politicians of this city—and then put their heads together to continue to "live on, not under."

There never is a campaign, whether national, State or municipal, without "Labor" is rendered contemptible by the Labor-Lieutenants of the capitalist class. 'Tis so just now in this city. Messrs. James P. Holland of the Exeentric Firemen's Union, J. M. Bogart of Typographical Union No. 6 with a job as Commissioner of Licenses, Timothy Healey also of the Excentric Firemen, Wm. A. Coakley and sundry others, most of whom are familiar clowns in the weekly Circus performances of the Central Federated Union, are figuring on Committees of 100, and other political farces—figuring in their customary and disgraceful role of make-believes.

The Republican party of New York might have looked much further and a good deal longer and yet not have fared half as well as when it took the Fusion bull by the horns, and nominated for Mayor the president of the "Philanthropic Pawnshop" of this city—Otto T. Bannard. The Three Balls is the emblem of what the city and people of the country are come to.

At last instinct has risen above noise—the noise of the patriotic Hudson-Fulton celebrations—and the question is being asked, What are we celebrating? What? Why, of course, nothing. Then why all this noise? Why? To coddle Prosperity back again. Pagans beat instruments of jarring music to scare away an eclipse; bee culturists beat tin kettles to capture swarms. Our bourgeois pagans are raising a racket to conjure away the Hard Times; our bourgeois appropriators of the people's hives are making a noise to cause the honey to start flowing again into their mouths.

Having been kind enough to raise the curtain over his childhood life, Mr. Bannard, the Republican-Fusion candidate for Mayor should not have dropped the curtain so suddenly just when his "life" become of decided interest. He tells how he was poor as a boy; how he had to drive a delivery wagon somewhere out West; how he roughed it, until he came to man's estate and arrived in New York where "he was thrown absolutely on his own resources." Why this sudden silence? Why this mumness over the period when the gentleman's "cleverness, rush and thrift" gathered the "original accumulation" wherewith he hewed his way forward and upward to the dizzy heights of Trustee of the "Philanthropic Pawnshop," and of other pawnshops not philanthropic? Why not tell us how he did it, so that other weary and foot-sore tramps, learning, may take heart and do likewise?

The West Side Y. M. C. A. announces the resumption of its evening courses in Real Estate. It is cause for moan among the founders of the Y. M. C. A. that the religious features for which it was organized have been outrun by the athletic and social features. Safe to say, however, in spite of its rooms being used for courses on Real Estate and Modern Journalism, there is no moan anywhere about the religious features being outrun by business. To the capitalist souls at the back of the association, business and religion are synonymous.

Readers getting the Daily People by mail are responding to our call for new readers. Have You tried to get a new reader in this City?

A KEEN "BLADE"

The "Toledo Blade" gets off this:

"Inquirer—Say, doctor, have you been able to reform old Hardcase?

"Minister—Oh, yes; he's now paying his church dues regularly.

"Inquirer—But I understand that he still abuses his family.

"Minister—Oh, that's a mere detail; you can't expect him to be perfect."

Is this a joke aimed at the spirit of Churchianity? Not at all. The "Toledo Blade" is too up-to-date to be trite. What, then, is it a joke on? It is not a joke, at all. It is a keen, grim psychologic observation made upon the so-called Socialist party.

* * *

Inquirer—"Say, Mr. S. P., have you been able to convert old Hardcase?"

S. P.—"Oh, yes; he's now paying his party dues regularly in our Local."

Inquirer—"But I understand that he still abuses foreign immigrant workingmen as 'degraded elements' who should be kept out of the country."

S. P."Oh, that's a mere detail; you can't expect a man to be perfect."

* * *

Inquirer—"Say, Mr. S. P., have you been able to convert old Hardcase?"

S. P.—"Oh, yes; he's now paying his party dues regularly in our Local."

Inquirer—"But I understand that he still votes in his Union to keep out applicants for membership so as to keep the membership down to the jobs."

S. P.—"Oh, that's a mere detail; you can't expect a man to be perfect."

* * *

Inquirer—"Say, Mr. S. P., have you been able to convert old Hardcase?"

S. P.—"Oh, yes; he's now paying his party dues regularly in our Local."

Inquirer—"But I understand he is promoting bogus and get-rich-quick concerns among the Comrades with appeals to their comradeship."

S. P.—"Oh, that's a mere detail; you can't expect a man to be perfect."

* * *

Inquirer—"Say, Mr. S. P., have you been able to convert old Hardcase?"

S. P.—"Oh, yes; he's now paying his party dues in our Local."

Inquirer—"But I understand that when a strike of newsboys, or stereotypers is on he remains at work setting type, and thereby scabbing upon his fellow workingmen."

S. P.—"Oh, that's a mere detail; you can't expect a man to be perfect."

* * *

Inquirer—"Say, Mr. S. P., have you been able to convert old Hardcase?"

S. P.—"Oh, yes; he's now paying his party dues in our Local."

Inquirer—"But I understand that the brewer bosses buy him with fat ads. in his newspaper for helping them to put through contracts that bind the brewery workingmen hands and feet."

S. P.—"Oh, that's a mere detail; you can't expect a man to be perfect."

* * *

Inquirer—"Say, Mr. S. P., have you been able to convert old Hardcase?"

S. P.—"Oh, yes; he's now paying his party dues regularly in our Local."

Inquirer—"But I understand that he engineers fusions with Republican and Democratic politicians."

S. P.—"Oh, that's a mere detail; you can't expect a man to be perfect."

* * *

An expert in applied psychiatry is the "Toledo Blade."

FLYPAPER FOR ALL

'FRISCO SOCIALIST PARTY OUT WITH ROARING CITY TICKET.

Jap-Exclusionists and Y. M. C. A.-ites, Temperance Spouters and Ex-Saloon-Keepers, Coast Militiamen and "Hard-Working" Charity Workers, Jostle Each Other in Grandest Array of Freaks That Ever Marched Out to Meet the Fall That Followeth After—If You Don't See What You Want, Ask for It, the Motto.

The "Socialist Party Boosting Club" of 139 Albion avenue, San Francisco, is out with a little four-page paper, "The Socialist Bulletin," which is really the best exposition of S. P.-ism that it has been my good fortune to run across.

The September issue of the paper starts off with the declaration that the Socialist party stands "for no particular faction of society but for Peace, Prosperity and Progress." This means, if it means anything, an attempt at straddle greater than that of the Colossus of Rhodes. The 'Frisco S. P. has one foot on the capitalist class and the other on Labor—trying to bridge the class struggle.

The "Bulletin" goes on to prove the lack of class character of its S. P. by declaring that the S. P. candidates were "chosen with the view of representing all elements of upright honest citizens," and the paper proceeds to enlarge upon this feature, of being all things to all men, by exhibiting its bait for votes.

The name of Wesley seems rather a curious one with which to conjure the Roman Catholic vote, but a John C. of that name, S. P. candidate for Auditor, "is prominent in temperance circles. He will poll a large Catholic vote," so this S. P. sheet declares.

Wesley being a "Temperenzler" might scare off the German vote, but the Germans are reassured when they read that "Gus. Postler, the jovial German, is an ex-saloonman, popular with the liquor interests, and the various German Vereins. He is a very large property owner. Gus will get the Germans." Too bad Aber nit has gone out of fashion. It would fit here.

It must be quite a job to fix up an S. P. ticket, the object of which is to lure votes by catering to petty prejudices, ignorance, and crazy contradictions. Here for example is "Ernest L. Reguin, former Vice-President of the International Association of Machinists, an active worker for Japanese exclusion. He will get a surprising number of votes from the machinists, ironworkers and the Asiatic Exclusion League," says this S. P. paper, "The Bulletin." No doubt of it, we are sure Mr. Reguin's vote will "will surprise" him.

On the same ticket with Japanese Exclusion Reguin is George F. Styche "a prominent member of the Young Men's Christian Association, whose efficient activity in that organization will bring him a big bunch of votes next November." George, of course, believes that all men are the sons of God, therefore brothers, so the big vote he is to get will no doubt be a vote of protest against the "surprising vote" that race hatred Reguin is to get.

My, but this 'Frisco S. P. ticket is all-inclusive! Nobody having a vote is omitted. Even sport is not neglected. "Henry Hagelstein is a baseball pitcher, and "the fans will see that Hank gets his share of the votes." Hank is no doubt even now dreaming of a home run. Then there is "Peter J. Morch, the popular athletic carpenter of Local 22, our next Recorder. He will get a solid vote from his Union." I know not what sort of a carpenter a "popular athletic" one may be, but judge he would be able to do stunts on the wobbly S. P. platform. The announcement that J. M. Sutherland, "will get the horsemen's vote," inclined me toward placing him with the sporting fraternity, but I notice he is "Business Agent for the Stablemen's Union." Pity the horses haven't a vote too.

The Catholic and Y. M. C. A. vote being corralled, there still remained some religious outlanders. "M. H. Morris, who stands high in occult circles," his head in the clouds, I suppose, is the bait for them. "He will receive the undivided support of the local theosophists and spiritualists." Just imagine theosophists and spiritualists in "undivided" support of anything! The "Bulletin throws a little occultism into its account of Morris by observing that "the 'Ides of November' augurs ill for his political opponents."

But what, think you, are the qualifications of the man on the S. P. ticket in San Francisco, whom the "Socialist Bulletin" of that city declares "is expected to run way ahead of the ticket"? The man is Billy McGillicuddy, and his title to S. P. fame is based on the fact that he is "a member of the Spanish War Veterans and a member of the Coast Artillery Militia"! Well, and why not a militiaman on the S. P. ticket? May not some of the propertied interests, represented on the ticket need a little of the work done that militiamen do so effectively in times of strikes? "Not only his own battery," says the "Bulletin," "but the entire local militia and the Spanish War Veterans will fall in line for him." Who said there was no effective force behind the S. P. ballot?

In New York this year the feature of capitalist political candidacy is the candidates' connection with charitable organizations. The S. P. of 'Frisco, abreast with the times, has one such: "The well known Selig Schulberg is our candidate for Sheriff." I had always thought that Selig's motto was "Charity begins at home" and that he rather tried to run away from Sheriffs, but I must have been mistaken, or Selig has changed. Anyway the "Bulletin" tells us "he is a hard working member of 'The Hebrew Home for Consumptives,' 'The Hebrew Benevolent Association' and an active participant in many other Hebrew Charitable Associations." But hold, here is the meat in this cocoanut, "The Jews are a powerful political factor in this city and will come out with a big vote for him."

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FACTORY LAW VIOLATIONS.

According to a statement issued by the N. Y. Labor Commissioner John Williams, violations of the labor laws are far from being uncommon. Commissioner Williams says:

"Fifty-four factory cases and fifty-six mercantile cases were begun in August. Thirty-two cases in each bureau were disposed of in the same period. Of the factory cases instituted, forty were for violation of the child labor law, nine for excessive hours of labor of women, four for failure to pay wages weekly and one for unclean toilets. The thirty-two cases tried and disposed of for the same bureau were divided as follows: Twenty-five child labor cases with a recorded conviction in each case. Thirteen fines imposed and sentence suspended in twelve. One of the children was employed in a quarry. This was the first case brought under the law prohibiting a child under sixteen from working in a mine or quarry. The defendant pleaded guilty, and a fine of $50 was imposed. Another was a case of employing a child under sixteen without a certificate in a canning factory. The defendant was fined $40. A civil penalty of $50 was recovered in one of the weekly pay cases, and action discontinued in the other three. Of the remaining cases, two were for employing women in canning factories more than sixty hours a week, ad one for interfering with a deputy in the performance of his official duty.

ILLINOIS MINERS CONDEMN TAFT.

Strongly Disapprove of His Forthcoming Handshake with Mexico's Ruler.

Herrin, Ill., September 28.—The mine workers here held a large mass meeting last Sunday, and passed resolutions strongly condemning President Taft for his forthcoming handshaking with Diaz of Mexico. Taft, who in, extending his hand to the ruler of Mexico, will do so in the name of the American people, will not have the approval of the Illinois miners behind him. But the men send encouraging cheers to their struggling fellow workers across the Mexican border.

The following are the resolutions adopted:

Whereas, Wm. H. Taft, President of the United States of America, is to meet President Diaz of Mexico, and shake hands with said official, and

Whereas, The laws of Mexico which were made and enforced by President Diaz and the Governors and others of his appointees are such that every strike is declared sedition or rebellion and all strikers caught are put up against a dead wall and shot, and

Whereas, The public press of America announces that in this act President Taft represents the whole American people in making the administration of the butcher Diaz more stable, and

Whereas, The institutions employing labor are international and the struggle between labor and the employers of labor is the same in every nation, and that bad labor conditions in one country affect conditions in every country, and

Whereas, It is to the interest of the American laborer to secure the best possible labor conditions in Mexico, and this being a fact President Taft cannot represent the miners of Herrin in this proposed glad hand shake with the butcher Diaz, therefore be it

Resolved, That we the miners of Herrin in mass meeting assembled protest against this meeting, and send greetings to the struggling miners of Mexico explaining that we condemn this action.

George McArter, Chairman.
Jasper Metzger, Secretary.

FOR OUR OUT-OF-TOWN FOLKS.

One dollar will bring the Daily People to you every day for three months. There is much of general information and interest in the Daily People that for obvious reasons cannot go into the Weekly People. If you can at all afford it try the Daily People for three months.

Address The Daily People,
P. O. Box 1576,
New York City.

POPE WARS ON SOCIALISM.

Rome, October 3.—The Pope is much dissatisfied with the result of the recent congress of Italian teachers, in which socialistic ideas prevailed.

He intends to appeal soon through the Bishops to Catholic teachers to direct their efforts more actively toward fighting the "dangerous" teaching of socialistic ideas, because they threaten to destroy religion and State.

DENVER LABOR

FALSE LEADERS MISEDUCATING WORKINGMEN.

Start Campaign in Favor of City Ownership of Water Works—"Low Taxes," the Cry—Middle Class Property Holders Endorse Demand—Socialist Party Man Supports Move.

Denver, Col., September 29.—Once more an attempt is being made, by the labor union lieutenants in Denver, to get the wage workers, organized in the pure and simple craft unions, to fight the battles and promote the interests of the middle-class, tax-paying property owners, and, incidentially, rake in a little graft for the lieutenants.

It is this way: The water which the wage slaves of Denver have to drink, (the capitalists don't drink water), is owned and distributed, in limited quantities, by a corporation known as the Denver Union Water Company. The company had a franchise for twenty years. The franchise expires in 1910 and the company now wants to get a renewal, or better still, sell the plant to the city of Denver for $14,400,000. Selling out of course, would be preferable, as the plant is wholly inadequate, at present, to supply the city with a sufficient quantity of water, and improvements and extentions would cost millions of dollars.

Some of the middle-class property owners are anxious enough to have the city own the water system, but they don't want to pay the price asked. So it is necessary to carry on some agitation work and "educate the taxpaying voters", as to the desirability of the city owning its water, how it would increase the revenues of the city and lower taxation! And here is where the labor skates are useful.

There is in Denver a body of delegates from the various pure and simple unions, which is known as the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly. This organization has, for some reason or other, set itself to work for the purpose of educating the taxpayers to a realization of the beauties of municipal ownership of the water plant. A committee has been elected to investigate and report to the Assembly; headquarters have been established and a permanent secretary has been appointed, and he is a member of the so-called Socialist party.

At the meeting of the Assembly, Sunday September 12th, the Water Committee gave a partial report of its investigations, presenting some figures from cities owning their water systems. It was stated that the city of New York received an annual income from its water plant of $17,000,000. What a chance for graft and corruption! On Sunday September 26, the water committee gave its final report and recommendations at the meeting of the Assembly. The recommendations, which were adopted, were to the effect that a city ordinance be adopted for the issuing of $7,000,000 in bonds for the purchase of the company's plant, and if the company refuses that price, the money was to be used to build a new plant. Certain amendments to the city charter were also proposed, so as to facilitate the calling of a special bond election.

One delegate named Leonard displayed some common sense at the meeting when, in opposing the adoption of the report of the Water Committee, he argued that the laboring class would receive no benefit from public ownership, and the only ones who would derive profit would be the landlords and middle class.

The fact that a prominent member and speaker of the so-called Socialist party is the secretary of the water committee of the Trades Assembly, is not to be wondered at, as ever since the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" issued its special English edition in 1899, known to the S. L. P. members as "The Taxpayer", quite a number of the wage slaves in the S. P. have imagined they were being robbed through taxation.

The Socialist Labor party member, who owns nothing but his labor power, which he has to sell regularly from day to day in order to live, will need a lot of "education" before he can be made to understand how it makes any difference to him whether a capitalist corporation or a gang of politicians own the water supply. As the value of labor power is determined by the cost of reproducing it and the price of it is regulated by

(Continued on page 2)

FREE SCHOOL BOOKS

LATEST "REVOLUTIONARY" DEMAND OF ROCHESTER, N. Y., S. P.

Candidate for Mayor Only Accepts Nomination with Proviso That He Write the Platform—S. L. P. Turns Light on Aggregation of Freaks.

Rochester, N. Y., September 26.—The Socialist party in this city is having a long train of sad experiences, and the "diplomats" are wearing a sickly smile as they try to swallow the trashy stuff that has resulted from their "broadness."

At a recent city convention that the S. P. held, no one could be found to accept the nomination for Mayor. Finally, one man, a Mr. Ketchel, who had been proposed, took the floor and stated that although he had not been a member of the Local long enough to make him eligible to the office, upon second thought he had decided to accept the nomination, provided that he be given full power, without interference from the Local, to draw up a platform according to his own views!

This self-appointed utterer of the party's platform was accepted as the candidate for Mayor on the Socialist party ticket, and now the following "revolutionary" slogan appears in big type on the campaign cards that they are distributing: "THE SOCIALIST PARTY IS THE ONLY PARTY THAT STANDS FOR FREE SCHOOL BOOKS FOR THE WORKING CLASS"! Ye gods and little fishes! Is this what a man studies Karl Marx for? Is this what a man reads history, sociology, the class struggle, and the damnation and misery of millions of workers under capitalism for, to come out and yell for "free school books for the working class"? And this when we know that the present capitalist school books are one of the greatest forces in moulding the minds of the workers so that they become servile wage slaves for the master class!

Th gang of flat head fakirs that are manipulating this outrageous caricature on Socialism are known as Martindale, Ketchel, Moses and Co. Even some of the poor dupes that are paying dues into this aggregation of fakirs, called the Socialist party, could not stand for such milk and water reforms, and up to date twelve of their members have resigned, and the few that are left are grumbling and losing faith in the coming millennium that is so continually prophesied by their intellectuals and their privately owned papers.

Two open air meetings were held here by the Socialist Labor Party at which I spoke, on the corner of Water and Main streets. Both meetings were attended by large and enthusiastic crowds. The first night seven or eight S. P.-ites were on hand and could not contain themselves at the enthusiastic manner in which the crowd was receiving the message of the S. L. P. They got hot under the collar, and not having any better sense they began to ask questions, and thus opened up "the difference."

Taking up the history of the movement from the early '80's, tracing its growth and composition up to the Ninth Convention in 1896, I dwelt at some length on the policy laid down at that convention by a vote of 71 in favor, as against 6 contrary votes. I showed who these six individuals were, what their private interests consisted of, how they returned from the convention, turned traitors to the party, using their privately owned press against the almost unanimous voice of the Party, and launched the aggregation of freak reforms that is to-day known as the Socialist party.

The S. P.'s stood aghast as the history of the movement reached their ears for the first time in their lives. Having no knowledge, they had no answer, but one of the bravest wanted to know if it wasn't best to use diplomacy in teaching Socialism. I told him that an untruth traveled under different names in different places; that to honest people an untruth was "LIE" but that to a crook, a coward or a fool an untruth was merely "diplomacy." I nailed him with the S. P.'s immigration lie, and several of their other lies, to the great amusement of the crowd and very much to the discomfiture of the poor S. P.-ers. The S. P.-ites here in Rochester will do some long and deep thinking before they ask the Socialist Labor Party any more questions.

I sold considerable literature, including four copies of the Ninth Convention of the S. L. P., to S. P. members; distributed several hundred leaflets, secured one sub to the Daily People and secured names and addresses of several interested sympathizers. I announced that I would hold another meeting on the same corner the following night, and that I could promise some more interesting exposures of the so-called Socialist party.

The next evening the crowd was even larger and more enthusiastic than before, applauding loud and long after each point. After the general subject of sound Socialism had been outlined, I took up and exposed the local situation of the "Free School Books Party," and although the S. P.'s in the crowd were boiling with rage they did not dare to throw themselves open to more of the same dose they had received the night previous..

But no sooner was the meeting adjourned than the whole audience resolved itself into four or five special "gab festivals," and the interest and enthusiastic remarks of approval from many strange sympathizers mingled with the yelps of the S. P.-ites, created a street scene of excitement that I have never seen equalled at an open air meeting. The literature sold like hot cakes and all our S. L. P. members were surrounded by eager crowds of listeners, with here and there an S. P.-ite doing his best to advertise his own ignorance and the ridiculousness of his party. The corner was not cleared for over an hour after the regular meeting had been adjourned.

The S. L. P. Section here has taken hold of the work, nine new members came in at the last meeting and good news can be expected from this Section in the near future. G. H. Wilson.

DENVER LABOR.

(Continued from page one.)

the law of supply and demand, the S. L. P. man does not see how higher or lower water rates will affect his condition.

While the delegates of the wage slaves are "educating the taxpayers", the capitalist courts in Denver are looking after the interests of the class they represent. Aa aftermath of the bitter labor troubles of the building trades of Denver the past summer came in the district court last Thursday, when Judge Allen issued a temporary restraining order against Fred Berg, a national organizer of the plumbers, practically every member of the plumbers' union and the officers of the national plumbers' organization, forbidding them in any way interfering with the work of the employing plumbers and their workmen, most of whom are imported from the East.

The petition for the restraining order, which was filed by Attorney Fred W. Parks on behalf of the Johnson and Davis Plumbing and Heating company and twenty-three other plumbing contractors of Denver, alleges that the men who came here from the East have been intimidated, annoyed and threatened and the employers boycotted.

The following, taken from a local paper last Sunday shows how the unions intend to meet the attack of the employers.

"The Building Trades Council voted to back the plumbers in their proposed suits against two master plumbers and dealers in plumbing supplies, charging them with a conspiracy to injure independent plumbing firms who employ union men. The master plumbers will be also charged with conspiracy to prevent members of the union from obtaining work in Denver.

"The union men say that their suits, which are to be offsets to the injunction proceedings filed against them, will charge a general combination on the part of the architects, master builders, general contractors, master plumbers and dealers in plumbing supplies to drive the plumbers' co-operative shop out of business, and ruin the union as well as all other independent plumbing contractors not allied with the various associations."

Thus the fight goes on, and will continue until the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor. A.

CRAFTSMEN HIT.

Single Bosses to Revolutionize Trade and Have "Open Shop."

Seattle, Wash., September 24.—A despatch from Aberdeen to the "Post-Intelligencer" announces that, as a result of the shingle weavers' strike, now in progress on Gray's Harbor, the shingle industry not only in Chehalis County but throughout the entire Pacific Coast is to be revolutionized by the introduction of improved machinery and to the tune of "open shop."

The shingle weavers had grievances against their employers and no agreement being reached a lockout was declared by the bosses. To show the weavers that they mean business the bosses are to introduce machines that can be operated by unskilled labor, thereby putting the Shingle Weavers' Union out of business, and establishing the "open shop." The shingle weavers are an aristocratic craft, but it looks as though they will soon find themselves put into the ranks of common labor.

The project of the bosses in effect provides for the substitution of upright machines for all hand, single, double and ten-block machines in every shingle mill in the county.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

MORITZ E. RUTHER, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS ACCEPTS HONOR.

As year after year passes into history, linking newly-gained experience upon the old, enabling the human mind to more correctly judge the facts upon which hinges the progress of the world, it becomes ever clearer that the position taken by the Socialist Labor Party, in its first state convention and re-affirmed in every succeeding one, was timely, logically correct, sincere and just.

That position maintained that there is no hope for the workers as long as they are contented to follow the beaten paths in the capitalist valley of wage-slavery. As long as the workers recognize only two sets of bosses—the good ones and the bad ones, helping the good and boycotting the bad, there is no chance of help for them. Not until they recognize the fact that all bosses, good, bad or indifferent, are the enemies of their class, will the scales of economic ignorance drop from their eyes and reveal to them the fact, as it has been revealed to the Socialists, that the capitalist system of society is a system of human slavery of the most cruel kind; which contemplates nothing less than the workers remaining in perpetual poverty, drudgery and dependence in the midst of colossal wealth produced by them. But when these facts become clear, Labor will then be ready to strike out upon the rocky road to the Socialist heights of reasoning and behold the new Canaan of the Socialist Industrial Republic, so long wished for, hoped for, prayed for, fought for and died for by the noblest and bravest minds of countless generations past.

The realization of Socialist ambition means much to the workers. It means that for the first time in the world's history the man of labor shall be the master of his own destiny, shaping the laws of the land for the benefit of the nation—his class,—share the benefits of modern methods of production and enjoy all that the world of genius offers in its attempts to uplift mankind. It will give every man or woman the right to work, which means the right to live and prosper.

With this program clear and plain, the Socialist Labor Party started out in this State to win in 1890, with Harry Robinson, of Boston, as its standard bearer, and rallied 1,400 stalwarts around its banner. In 1891 Squire E. Putney, of Somerville, was sent forward and only 350 voters remained true. Undismayed by this apparent setback, the Socialist Labor Party again appeared upon the official ballot in 1892, with Patrick F. O'Neil, of Boston, at the head of the ticket. The election showed that 2,200 voters flocked around the banner of Labor's emancipation. In 1893, David Taylor, of Boston, took up the lead and 3,400 stood by the undaunted Socialist Labor Party. Slowly but surely the party gathered a force that was bound to capture the seat of power in the Massachusetts state capitol.

In 1898, Robert R. Peare, of Lynn, came out of the fight with 10,051 voters swearing allegiance to the Socialist Labor Party. The capitalist class, which had heretofore nothing but ridicule for the S. L. P., now became truly alarmed at this persistent and irresistible onslaught upon its privileged political domain on Beacon Hill. Its agents were set to work to crush this unwelcome rival. A conspiracy was hatched out to break up the S. L. P. James F. Carey, F. G. R. Gordon, Jacques Usher, and many others who had been active in building up the S. L. P., now engaged to destroy what they had erected. Ten years has the fight lasted, but the S. L. P. is not broken up, is not dead, and will not die until its mission to emancipate the working class is accomplished.

The world's progress needs the S. L. P. as a battering ram to destroy the capitalist system of production which the enemy would uphold for selfish purposes against the tidal wave of modern advancement.

Twenty years of experience have proven that the S. L. P. position on the political, as well as on the economic, field, is correct, and time and tide will aid the S. L. P. to fulfil its mission.

I am pleased to help to the best of my ability in this good work.

Fraternally,
Moritz E. Ruther.

Holyoke, Mass., September 15, 1909.

PRESENT DAY MORALITY

Calculated to Render the Workers Tolerant Under Capitalist Usurpation.

In the chapter, "Morality in Capitalist Society," in his work, "Economic Foundations of Society," Achille Loria points out how the parasites of capitalism are used to defend the system of private property in the means of production by "giving a false direction to the egoism of the subjugated, and in perverting the calculation on which it is based. This is effected by setting up a fanciful 'moral sanction over against the laborer's revolutionary tendencies, causing the disinherited class to dread the idea of revolt, and to look upon rebellion as more abhorrent even than submission." This work of Loria's is 385 pages, cloth, price $1.25.

Socialism Forces Its Way.

Socialism has forced itself into the situation. Those semi-Socialists, even those charlatans who encumber with their presence the press and the meetings of our party and who often are a nuisance to us, are a tribute which vanity and ambitions of every sort render in their fashion to the new power which rises on the horizon. In spite of the foreseen antidote which scientific Socialism is, the truth of which many people have not come to understand, there is a group of quacks on the social question, all having some particular specific to eliminate such or such a social evil: land nationalization, monopoly of grains in the hands of the State, democratic taxes, statization of mortgages, general strike, etc. But social democracy eliminates all these fantasies because the consciousness of their situation leads the proletarians when once they have become familiar with the political arena to understand Socialism in an integral fashion. They come to understand that they should look for only one thing, the abolition of wage labor.—Antonio Labriola, "Essays on the Materifilist Conception of History." 246 pages, cloth. Price $1.

History of the Family.

Up to the beginning of the sixties, a history of the family cannot be spoken of. This branch of historical science was then entirely under the influence of the decalogue. The patriarchal form of the family, described more exhaustively by Moses than by anybody else, was not only, without further comment, considered as the most ancient, but as also identical with the family of our time. No historical development of the family was even recognized. At best it was admitted that a period of sexual license might have existed in primeval times.—Frederick Engels, in "The Origin of the Family." 217 pages, cloth. Price 50 cents.

[Note.—Any of the above mentioned books may be had from the New York Labor News, 28 City Hall Place, New York.]

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TO PARTY MEMBERS

Also to Friends and Sympathizers—Read, Consider, and Then Act.

It is to be presumed that each S. L. P. Section has an agent for the Daily and Weekly People, as has long been the Party custom. The list of such agents has not, however, for a long time appeared in the Party's official organs. The reason it has not appeared is because the office has no authentic list of People agents. Section organizers should rectify this state of affairs by at once reporting the names and addresses of agents, to the business manager of The People. Sections that have not elected an agent should do so at once, and report same, so that the list may be made complete.

It often happens that when an agent for the Party organs is elected that the other members of the Section consider that they have done their duty to the Party press. This is a mistaken idea as to the functions of the agent. The subscription work is not all to be left to him.

The purpose of having an agent is to have him supervise the subscription work; he to send in the subscriptions, and carry on with the business office the necessary correspondence pertaining to the work, and to look after renewals, with the assistance of the other members. The agent should keep an accurate book list of all subscriptions, the date sent in, and the period for which they are to run.

Every member of a Section should do what he can to increase the circulation of the Party press. Soliciting subscriptions is not in the nature of asking for charity. The subscriber gets full value for what he pays.

With every friend of the S. L. P. acting as a solicitor for the Party press we can readily have the largest list of readers we ever had. Ask everybody to subscribe. Show your friends the papers, and get them interested in them. Getting readers is work at which all can do something. If you can't get a dozen readers, you can surely get one—get that one. And after all, it is The way to agitate. It is a way that has no times nor seasons—all times and seasons are favorable.

Let each member become personally interested in this work. Let us get together and make a general move, all along the line, to push the S. L. P. press, and thereby spread the knowledge of Socialism. In a word let us extend the Party's propaganda through the medium we have strived so hard to establish, and have established—the Party press. J. H.

IF THEY TOUCH FERRER.

Herve on the Arrest of the Spanish Revolutionist Ferrer.

("La Guerre Sociale," Sept. 14, 1909.)

The Spanish police have laid hands upon our friend Ferrer who had gone to the bedside of his sick parents in a little village close to Barcelona. Ferrer took no part in the rising; he had, in fact, just arrived from France. Innocent or guilty, Ferrer is a splendid prize for the clericals and bourgeois of Spain. They will have no mercy upon a former member of the bourgeoisie who has devoted the major part of a fortune and all his energies to the intellectual emancipation of the working class.

Other rich bourgeois style themselves Socialists, Anarchists, Syndicalists, but, in spite of their immense wealth they are incapable of any serious sacrifice in cash for the cause which they pretend to guard. Contrasted with these, believers without words, Ferrer devotes the major portion of his fortune to good revolutionary works. The Modern School of Barcelona, a free lay school, almost independent, was one of his foundations.

When the bomb was thrown, which missed the royal cub, at the Calle Mayor, of course Ferrer was pitched upon as implicated in the plot. Ferrer, in fact, is to blame every time anything disagreeable to the monarchy or the church in Spain happens. Cruel as his judges are, Ferrer was acquitted and released only in response to the protestations of European public opinion. This time, with even less show of reason, they would shoot him as organizer of the insurrection of Barcelona. Let the Spanish monarchy shoot those of our comrades taken with arms in their hands: it is the law of war, the law of the social war! The king, the monks and the bourgeois of Spain have a similar fate to expect on the day when, in their turn, our friends, the revolutionists, will be the stronger.

But the execution of Ferrer and of all those workmen against whom no serious charge can be preferred would be assassination.

If the Minister Maura commits it, he need not be astonished to be beaten some day like a mad dog, in the same manner as his lamented predecessor, Canovas. And if the Royal cub allows him to do so we counsel him not to enter France except under strong escort, with an equippage like that of his cousin, the Russian assassin, on his last trip.

For, if the bomb of the Rue Rohan has missed him, as well as that of the Calle Mayor, he can reckon upon meeting riflemen waiting to shoot on sight, certain to get him, like his other cousin, the royal cub of Portugal.

SWEDES FIRM.

Government Scheme to Lure Them Back to Work Fails.

The Swedish government, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, on September 13th, appointed a committee of four, to arbitrate between the Employers' Association and the "Landsorganisationen," since it had become obvious that the men were not to be lured back by indefinite promises. Simultaneously a Commission, appointed in 1907, for the purpose of preparing certain labor laws, principally regarding agreements between workingmen and their employers, was discharged.

This Commission was composed as follows: Justice of Peace Thomason, chairman; for the employers: H. v. Sydow, director of Employers' Association, E. Wallgren, Secretary of Manufacturers' Association, Stalbery, director of a manufacturing concern, and a member of Parliament, Pètterson; for the workers: H. Lindquist and N. Persson, both Socialist members of Parliament, A. Ceder, Secretary of the Swedish Labor Federation (the Yellow Unions) and an agricultural worker, P. Larsson.

The Commission met on several occasions but never reached a definite or unanimous decision. Therefore the Commission was discharged, as the Secretary of the Interior contemplates to present, for the 1910 session of the Riksdag, Labor bills of the character that the Commission appointed in 1907 was expected to grind out. And so the Government thought that the new Committee would settle the disputes between the Employers' Association and the men still out.

But here comes a cablegram received at the office of the Swedish S. L. P. paper, "Arbetaren." It is as follows:

"September 29, 1909.

"Arbetaren, 28 City Place, New York:—

Attempts to arbitrate stranded. Employers' terms unacceptable. Struggle continues with all the power of the Swedish workingmen can command. Only hunger can compel our members to go back. We appeal for continued support. Inform Tholin and Sandgren.

"Landssekretariatet,
"Lindquist."

The workingmen in their unions all over Sweden have boycotted the capitalist papers, the liberal along with the rest, and have pledged themselves not to read them, nor to use them as advertising mediums.

"Social-Demokraten," the Socialist daily of Stockholm, the biggest and most influential of the party's newspapers has increased its edition from 45,000, before the strike, to 57,000 at present, and its circulation is steadily growing, as well as that of all other Socialist publications.

Not infrequently we get communications reading: "Someone handed me a copy of your paper and I want to know more about it." Pass your paper along when read.

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By Emile Vandervelde, member of the Chamber of Deputies, Belgium. Cloth, 50 cents.

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Woman's Suffrage

An Address Delivered by DANIEL DE LEON

Under the Auspices of the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

Mary Papelsky, Presiding.

COOPER UNION, MAY 8, 1909.

(CONCLUDED.)

CONCLUSIONS

Woman's disfranchisement is an incident in the division of society into classes, the consequent Class Struggle, and the rise of Class Rule.

The civic disqualifications that smote Woman, having had their origin in the social system of classes, can be ended only with the ending of Class Rule.

The very reason that prompted the birth of classes and Class Rule now demands the ending of them. The system of classes and Class Rule was a means to an end—a means to the end of pulling the race out of the ruts of universal savage poverty. The end has been reached. Civilized conditions, born of ampleness of wealth producible without life-long and arduous toil, are now possible to all. The end having been reached, the means no longer have any justification. When means survive the attainment of the goal for whose attainment they were adopted they lose their pristine beneficent character; they are transformed into impediments to the fruition of the goal itself. With the possibility for universal well-being, the bulk of society remains submerged, virtually at the old savage stage of brutish toil and poverty. Social ripeness demands the casting off of Class Rule.

The social pulsations that make for the ending of Class Rule imply a revolution—a social revolution. They imply the SOCIAL REVOLUTION of our generation.

The program of the Social Revolution is determined—

First, by the race's imperative striving to regain the good it temporarily let go in order to escape the bad that burdened it;

Second, by the race's unerring instinct to save the means, which, being developed in the course of its march to the civilized goal, are either conducive towards, or necessary for, the preservation of the goal itself;

Third, by the race's common sense which distinguishes between means that are of temporary and those that are of permanent utility; and which, while preserving the latter, causes it to discard the former, when obsolete; and

Fourth, by the race's perception of the new means which it must institute in keeping with the revolution itself.

As to the first principle that determines the program of the Social Revolution, the race let go the democracy of Communism, a social system, or call it Government, whose main, if not sole function was the direction of production,—the only legitimate, because the only necessary, *object* of social organization; the only legitimate because the only necessary *function* of a central directing authority. Back to Communistic society, with its equality of rights without distinction of sex, there being no distinction of class;—Back to Communistic society, whose instinctive motto, "All for each and each for all", caused it unconsciously to practice without preaching the morality subsequently and down to our own days, preached but never practiced;—"Back to Communism, and regain the olden good!" is an imperative watchword of the Social Revolution.

As to the second principle that determines the program of the Social Revolution—the race, on its march to the material possibilities for civilization, invented or discovered, perhaps it was a combination of both, that social tool, or contrivance now known by the name of "Representative Government". The communities, being small, direct legislation was possible. The communities, which enlarging production demanded as a consequence of broadening cooperation, rendered the old system of direct legislation impracticable. Representative Government became a necessary social tool, a tool that is indispensable to the preservation of the material means for civilized life, and which, as such, all Anarchist vaporing to the contrary, the Social Revolution will save.

As to the third principle which determines the program of the Social Revolution—the race, on its march to the material possibilities for civilization, in part reared, in part submitted to a social contrivance now known as "Political Government". Political Government was the unavoidable consequence of the rupture of society into classes. It is the weapon of the Ruling Class to keep the necessarily restive Ruled Class in harness. Political Government is an evil, but a necessary evil so long as the evil of class was necessary. "Political Government" entwined itself with "Representative Government". It entwined itself so closely that to the superficial they are indistinguishable. The Social Revolution distinguishes. It recognizes the permanent utility of Representative Government. It knows, that without co-operation on a large scale, the material foundation for civilized life—affluence for all without life-long toil—is unproducible; it knows that, without organization, the requisite co-operation is unattainable; it knows that, without a central directing authority, no organization is imaginable; finally it knows that while 500 persons may personally gather together and direct themselves, 50,000,000 can not meet and argue. The Social Revolution, accordingly, knows that the vast co-operation, which requires millions of beings, imperatively demands "Representative Government", and that the same is an institution of permanent utility. On the other hand, the Social Revolution perceives with equal clearness that "Political Government", though necessary at a time, is never other than mere social scaffolding, to be discarded as soon as the building is reared. Ripeness for the Social Revolution denotes the completion of the social building. The Social Revolution disentangles "Political Government" from "Representative Government" and discards the former.

Finally, the fourth principle that determines the program of the Social Revolution combines the experience that is back of the first three. As a consequence, the Social Revolution carries in its folds a social system, which, arriving at the democratic equality of the Communism of old, plants itself upon the elevation of ripened experience. It reconstructs society in the intregally organized useful occupations of its people, governed by a Central Directing Authority, the Representative Government of them all.

Class Rule began with the rendering of useful services as the badge of the Ruling Class. In the course of time, till the final decay of Class Rule that we witness to-day, the badge of the Ruling Class has become idleness. The cycle of Class Rule is completed. The present utter idleness of a class, the justification of whose origin lay in useful activity, marks the period for its root-and-branch abolition—the restoration of the old Communist democracy, with Woman, of course, as of old, taking her honored place beside her fellow male citizens, emancipated, along with her fellow male slaves of all these centuries.

Such is the issue.

Can it be met by Woman with appeals for the ballot directed to the Government of the Ruling Class?

Since the birth of the Ruling Class, Government has been the special prop of that very class. The more vigorous, because more useful, the Ruling Class was, all the weaker was and could its political Government afford to be. The weaker because more useless, the Ruling Class became, all the more strength and alertness did and does its political prop require. To-day, when the Ruling Class has become most useless, its Government is, accordingly, alertest. On exceptional occasions the spectacle may be presented of the governmental agents of the Ruling Class seriously together by the ears, as we see them to-day over the tariff. The spectacle is exceptional. The main function of the Government of the Ruling Class of to-day, apart from the continuous and increasingly difficult function of keeping the Ruled Class under, is to act as a breakwater against legislation that threatens danger to Capitalism, or is at all distasteful to it. The women public school teachers of this city are making some experience on this head. Their bill for the equalization of salaries has run the gauntlet, not of the Legislature and Executive only, but of the Mayor in addition, with the Courts as a reserve force against possible emergencies. Constitutional provisions are framed for the express purpose of rendering "undesirable" legislation next to impossible. In short, the whole machinery of Government is constituted, not merely as a breakwater, but on the principle of a barbican to repel a foe. Whose foe? The foe of the Ruling Class. What foe? Why, the Ruled Class.

How the Ruling Class, female and male, feel about the ballot I have shown. Themselves despising the ballot as an unclean thing, and fearing it in the hands of the male proletariat who now hold it, they seek to restrict the latter in its use. Are they likely to enlarge the mass of the qualified voting proletariat by extending the Suffrage to the women wage-slaves? Hardly. The fisherman in distress will throw tubs to the whale: himself never. To-day, Top-Capitalism drags the qualified voting male proletariat after it, lashed to the chariot wheels of its political car—and it proportionally despises them for it. For Top-Capitalism to concede the Suffrage to Woman would be to denote an even greater contempt for the woman wage-slave than it silently, yet uneasily, entertains for her brother.

The male bourgeois will oppose Woman Suffrage "gallantly", "theologically", "judicially", "sociologically", "biologically"—according to the angle of his mental strabismus. The female bourgeois will immolate her own civic rights, "self sacrificingly", upon the altar of "Sex Morality". The government gate is barred.[12]

Can the issue be met by Woman with sentimental appeals to "the public"?

No Socialist will deny the power of Sentiment—in its place and due proportion. What gunpowder is to the bullet, that Sentiment is to the sense in a social movement. Without the gunpowder to impart to it motion the bullet would be inert, inoffensive matter; but, without the load of the bullet, the gunpowder would be a flash in the pan. It is so with Sentiment and Sense. Without Sentiment, Sense would drop and lie on the ground, barren of result; on the other hand, without the load of Sense, Sentiment, however thrilling, would be sound and no substance. Jeremiads are very beautiful. But since the days of Jeremiah, who gave them his name, they have never been otherwise than fruitless wails.

Here is a striking illustration and instance of Sentiment out of place, particularly striking being furnished within a month by a Suffragist of distinguished gifts and mental training—a lawyer, Harriette M. Johnston-Wood.

Answering on last April 27th a flippant fling against Woman Suffrage, made by the "New York Times", in which, with its usual lack of information, that paper, after pronouncing Woman Suffrage a fad, stated that women now enjoy all the rights which they would enjoy if they voted, Harriette M. Johnston-Wood quoted a case decided only a few weeks before in the Supreme Court that completely and effectively refuted "The Times". It was the case of an 18-year-old lad, who was killed while at work, and on account of which the father brought an action for $15,000 damages. Before the case came up for trial the father died, whereupon the case was continued by the widow and mother, who was left, moreover, with six children to support. Based upon a law which provides that if an unmarried child dies the father, as next of kin, inherits all the property, and upon another law which provides that damages can be recovered only by the one who was next of kin at the time of the death, and in case of the death of the next of kin the action abates, the Court decided that the mother had no right of action, and awarded her $50, that being the amount of the lad's wages from the time of his death to the death of his father. So far, this answer is Sense. It was a shot that ripped up "The Times's" false contention. Unfortunately, the effect of the shot is marred by just two short sentences—the sentences that the case "should make a Suffragist and a revolutionist of every mother in the United States", and "What say the mothers?" This is Sentiment out of place.

Sex is not Class. Class is sexless. Class is amorphous in point of Sex. The iniquity perpetrated upon the mother of the slain working lad was not an iniquity perpetrated by one Sex upon another Sex; it was an iniquity perpetrated by one Class upon another Class. So long as there is one mother, whose class interests promote and are subserved by the enactment of such laws, and are promoted and subserved by their enforcement—just so long will the appeal to "mothers" remain a responseless bit of sentimentalism, aye, harmful sentimentalism. On the one hand, as it dislocates the class solidarity of the proletariat by dividing it into sexes, the appeal strikes a chord that can only twang a cracked note; on the other hand, the appeal leaves the bourgeois mother cool. If it at all sets her pulse beating higher, it is with satisfaction at not being herself a proletarian, exposed to such financial and heart-rending trials as was the mother of the slain lad—a satisfaction that will cause her to cling all the more fondly and tenaciously to capitalism and its laws, consequently also to the disfranchised state of mothers.

Sentimentalism, out of place, is moreover, fraught with other, and no less serious dangers to a social Movement. It invites the blase of both sexes—women and men of the elite, in search of fresh sources of excitement. Ominous figures have already made their appearance in "reserved seats" at Suffragist meetings—figures from whom Woman Suffrage can expect as little strength, and will derive as much discredit as the Socialist Movement can expect and has derived from the Countess of Warwicks, who, when asked with much curiosity by some of their fellow noble ladies to explain Socialism to them, say they "go slumming once a month, and don't look with contempt upon the lower classes." Nor is this all. The blase from the Ruling Class who condescended to dabble in a revolutionary Movement against their own class, may, probably will, desert the Movement at the hour of danger. They do not join it for purposes of betrayal. They, however, act as entering wedges for others of their class whose only motive is treason, whose only expectation is to steer the Movement into the breakers. Such figures also have already appeared in the Woman Suffrage camp.

Sentimentality does not, cannot, crystalize a Movement into an organic factor for deeds. On the contrary, sentimentality alone is a dissolvent. Not all the floods of sentiment, bestowed upon the Negro slave, brought him an inch nearer to his emancipation. Not even the lyrics of Whittier, nor the magnetic verse of Lowell, accomplished the feat. When the material conditions had gathered sufficiently to a head, and were sufficiently understood, then the solid hull of the ship was launched, whose sails Sentiment could then fill to a purpose.

Woman Suffrage may disregard these conclusions, only at its own peril. The least evil result of such disregard is the fate which the venerable Suffragist Lilly Devereux Blake humorously depicted with a story about a little niece of hers. The little girl wishing to make a book-mark with the motto "Hope on, hope ever" for an aunt who was about to visit the family, but not having e's enough to go around, turned the motto into "Hop on, hop ever". To hop on hop ever, trying as the ordeal may be, would not be the worst affliction that could befall the Suffragists. There is worse. The Movement may be utilized as a feint to re-establish a property qualification, whereby to *disfranchise the male proletariat, leaving, of course, the female proletariat just where they are to-day.* This is no idle fear. Symptoms of such a move already loom above the horizon. Writing from the camp of the Suffragists themselves, the British Suffragist Mrs. Fawcett expressed emphatic opposition to the Geoffrey Howard Bill, the effect of which would be to enfranchise the twelve million women now disfranchised in the United Kingdom, and expressed her own, together with the approval of seventy-one societies comprising the National Union, of another, the Stranger Bill, which *would leave the basis of the franchise untouched, and only remove the disability of sex,* thereby adding, to the present British electorate of seven and one-half millions, only from one and one-half to two million Woman voters—that is, such as have the necessary property qualification.

We see the Capitalist Government enact insidious class laws to the tune of "No Class Legislation!": we see it enact laws in promotion of Trusts to the tune of "Down with the Trust!": we see it enact laws that craftily hamper the freedom of political expression under color of the "Australian Ballot"; we see one set of capitalists, aiming at a reduced cost of labor through lower prices, aiming, accordingly, at higher profits for themselves under the pretence of helping Labor, rapturously declaim in favor of "Free Trade and Lower Prices for the Workingman's Breakfast Table," while another set, likewise aiming at higher profits, as rapturously declaim in favor of "Protection for American Labor." In short, the capitalist manœuvre of legislating against the proletariat and against progress under the colors of "Labor" and of "Freedom" is common. "Woman Suffrage" is a term that denotes liberalism. In the cards is the manœuvre of female and male capitalists availing themselves of the sound of liberalism, and, wrapping themselves in the colors of "Woman Suffrage", throw a tub to the whale; grant the suffrage to property-holding women; and, under the glow of such a seemingly liberal act, change radically the basis of the franchise reactionward. Supposed to be enlarged, the electorate will have been curtailed; supposed to have been liberalized, the franchise will have been restricted. A property qualification will have been established. Not only will the female proletariat be then left out in the cold by "Woman Suffrage", but "Woman Suffrage" will have served as a lever to thrust the male proletariat out in the cold, where their sisters have all along been. The excessively sentimental, therefore, thoughtlessness promoting, propagandistic methods of Woman Suffrage are preparing the way for this affliction. There is a worse sorrow than to hop on, hop ever. I can think of no Suffragist, of the many whom it has been my privilege to meet, whose heart would not feel like breaking at finding herself and her cherished Movement so cruelly tricked.

All the facts—all the reasoning focus into one conclusion. Woman Suffrage must take its place as an integral splinter in the torch that lights the path of the Social Revolution.

Self-effacing male, and sex over-fond female Suffragists would do well to light their tapers at the torch held aloft by a woman whose life and writings are a priceless contribution to the treasury of the race's wisdom. George Eliot gave to the race the guiding maxim that the difficult and useful thing to do is not to find differences in things that look alike, but to discover the likeness that may be between things that look different. There is nothing easier, nor yet more useless, than to discover differences between two peas, their proverbial likeness notwithstanding. The difficult, withal useful thing, is to discover the likeness, for instance, between the humble strawberry and the stately pear tree, thereby the identity of their botanical family. The principle should be of inestimable value to Woman Suffrage.

There is nothing easier, nor yet more useless to the Movement, than to perceive differences between Woman and Man—for the same reason that there is nothing easier, nor yet more useless to the Movement, than to discover the difference there is between a Negro and a white man; a carpenter and a teacher, etc. More difficult, withal useful to the Movement, is the discovery of that which may be identical in all—their proletarian character. This is a creative discovery. No more than carpenters, teachers, Negro laborers, etc., can successfully agitate for their separate emancipation as carpenters, as teachers, as Negroes, etc.; for the same reason that carpenters, Negroes, teachers, etc., must unite upon the status that is common to all—their proletarian status—for precisely the same reason the stand that Woman must take for her emancipation is the stand she shares in common with her fellow slaves—her proletarian character. The sex line—like craft, color, creed or nationality lines—disrupts; the class line solidifies the revolutionary forces of our generation.

Summing up this summary I may close with the principle—at revolutionary periods the blinking at one Wrong extenuates the Wrong protested against: it is a feature of revolutionary periods that kindred Wrongs, all the Wrongs rooted in the central Wrong that the revolution is up in arms against, are blended into one, and are jointly attacked.

It is for Woman Suffrage to recognize the principle, and thus to gain in strength by imparting strength to the body that it is a part of—the Movement that drills for the Social Revolution.

[12] A further serious evil, that flows from the Woman Suffrage posture of totally ignoring the Class Struggle, is the inciting of the Anarchistic feeling of total derision of the ballot, a feeling which the excessive importance Woman Suffrage attaches to the ballot alone incites, naturally enough, in some quarters. Extremes not only meet, they stimulate each other.

THE END.

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28 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 New York.
Published every Saturday by the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
Frederick W. Ball, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	94,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

Subscription Rates: One year, $1.00; six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly People, whether for editorial or business departments, must be addressed to: The Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on their papers and renew promptly in order not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper regularly in two weeks from the date when their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1909.

The last hope of human liberty in this world rests on us. We ought, for so dear a state, to sacrifice every attachment, every enmity.

—JEFFERSON.

GAYNOR NOMINATED.

"The government of New York city is a highly complex legal machine with all sorts of legal limitations and checks, and even the most fit could not enter upon it without misgivings and anxiety"—these are the words with which Judge Gaynor, the Democratic-Independent candidate for Mayor opens his campaign.

The statement is correct. And the correctness thereof is a powerful argument for the defeat of the Judge and his own ticket, from top to bottom, together with the whole ticket of his Republican-Fusion opponent, incidentally also for wiping out of existence the ticket of the Bogus Socialist party.

New York, the metropolitan city of the land, presents the type of political, or capitalist government—national, state and municipal. What is true of New York City is typical of capitalist, or political government. What Judge Gaynor says of the government of our city is a flashlight that illumines political government generally.

Political government is bound to be "a highly complex legal machinery." Apart from its primal purpose to keep the ruled class under; apart from its secondary purpose to act as a breakwater against the flood of legislation that is bound to set in and that is hostile to ruling Interests;—apart from these two purposes, which sufficiently render it complicated, political government has the further purpose of performing the "egg dance" among the mutually warring eggs of the rulers themselves; it has the arduous purpose of reconciling the conflicting interests among the rulers themselves, who, though at one in making a common front against the proletariat, are, by the very law of their existence, engaged in a war of mutual extermination. The fact appears on the national stage in Panama Canal, tariff and finance feuds; it appears on the state stage in canals, insurance and charities broils; and, despite all non-partisan pretensions to the contrary notwithstanding, we see it to-day appear glaringly in traction and subway quarrels on the municipal stage. Capitalism spells War. No wonder the legal machine to keep these snorting wild horses in harness is complex; still less wonder that none who venture upon it can contemplate the task of holding the ribbons without "misgivings and anxiety." It follows that he who does undertake the task, and thereby proposes to continue and uphold the impossible social system that breeds such a task, is either foolhardy, or a fool, without the hardy. Such a man pronounces sentence upon his own fitness, along with the fitness of his own and all other parties and candidates who emulate him.

But Judge Gaynor's sound words pronounce sentence also upon the Bogus Socialist party concern of pure and simple politicianism. For the identical reason that fool or fool-hardy is the endeavor of the Interests to keep order in and continue the system of the political government, the so-called Socialist party deserves naught but contempt. A party flying the colors of Socialism in America, and whose political-agitational efforts (instead of centering upon the education necessary to organize the useful labor of the land so as to put down the Political and raise the Industrial Government) have no thought other than how to wheedle votes for political candidates—such a party is animated by the spirit of carrion-crow. The carrion-crow knows it can not win the battle: it is satisfied to feast upon the corpses.

There is only one ticket in the field whom Judge Gaynor's words not only pronounce no sentence upon, but unconsciously justifies. It is the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, headed by James T. Hunter, and surmounted by the Uplifted Arm and Hammer. Only from that ticket radiates the announcement that the "highly complex legal machine" of Political Government can be sooner ended than mended, and must be Hammered on the head. Only from that ticket emanates the agitation and education that can and will materialize in the Industrial Organization that will do the Hammering. Only that ticket is neither fool, nor fool-hardy, nor yet carrion-crow.

Judge Gaynor's opening campaign words utter a wail—a wail that is the funeral dirge of capitalist politicianism and of the politicianism of Bogus Socialism—a wail, however, that translates itself in S. L. P. ears throughout the land into clear notes of S. L. P. assured victory, eventually, if not sooner.

MRS. HARRIMAN'S INHERITANCE.

E. H. Harriman's will is now probated. The Transfer Tax Appraiser has begun to work. Subject to some insignificant changes, the property left by the deceased to his wife is stated to amount to $100,000,000.

The question comes—$100,000,000 what, or in what?

Did Harriman leave to his wife $100,000,000 worth of silks and satins and velvets and embroideries, made up or ready to be made up, into gorgeous attire?—No.

Did he leave her $100,000,000 of villas, city residences, stables, yachts fitted out and stocked with furniture and horses and carriages and automobiles to match?—No.

Or did he leave to her mountains and stores of eatables to the amount of $100,000,000?—No.

Or, perhaps, he left her $100,000,000 worth of all these things together?—No, again.

Well, he was a railroad magnate. Perhaps what he left to his widow is hundreds and thousands of miles of railroads—railroad-beds, rails, spikes, all in position and rolling stock, engines, cars, Pullmans, dining cars, with full equipments, and, all told, worth $100,000,000?—Not at all.

If not, in what useful articles, $100,000,000 worth, does the inheritance consist? The inheritance consists in hardly any of these things, or of any other useful articles. If all these kind of things were put together they would amount to but a bagatelle of the $100,000,000.

Is there then a mistake in the figures? No; no mistake. Then there must be $100,000,000 worth of useful articles. There is none such. Impossible! No impossible about it: 'tis a fact.

What Harriman owned and left to his widow is not a heap of wealth $100,000,000 in value; what he left to her is a $100,000,000-POWER to extract and appropriate to herself the wealth to be produced by working people.

The wealth held by the capitalist is not measured by its intrinsic worth. If it were measured by that standard the millionaires would hardly be. The wealth held by the capitalist is measured by its power to yield more wealth to him. The wealth of a Harriman consisted in its capacity to yield him a multi-millionaire's return.

And much hangs thereby:—

Wealth is generally perishable. Even the widow of Harriman would be a pauper within a year if she had to live on what she got. She will be no such pauper. Why? Because of the plentiful yield by Labor of wealth that she is able to appropriate—able because of the weapon in her hands, a $100,000,000 cannon power to "hold up" the proletariat. That's what Mrs. Harriman inherited.

It follows that Capital is in the nature of a mortgage upon the living and upon future generations—a mortgage that civilization demands shall be foreclosed summarily.

ENDS OF THE WORLD.

Three hundred Triune Immersionists, defeated in their hopes of the end of the world, are now sadly plodding back from West Duxbury, Mass., to the homes they left shortly ago, some as far away as Virginia, to pick up again the thread of the earthly life they thought they had laid down forever. Not only that. Many of them are going back to face scenes of desolation and destitution. Believing the usefulness of worldly goods outlived, they gave up their jobs, abandoned their businesses, sold their property, and donated all they had to the church.

This is not the first time a similar drama has been enacted, nor the largest stage it has occupied. The founder of Christianity, after describing the destruction of the world, his own second coming, and the judgment, declared: "This day and generation shall not pass away till all these things be fulfilled." And his followers took him at his word. Thus are accounted for the rapid gains the faith made among the poor of earth, their unshakable adherence to the new doctrine, and their sublime indifference to persecution. What mattered a brief season of pain? It was not to a lifelong struggle against evil he was calling them, but a temporary preparation before the end of all and the relief from oppression.

But the day and generation passed away, and all these things were not fulfilled. To account for the fact, recourse was had to "allegorical" interpretation. The day and generation were interpreted as meaning centuries, periods of 500 years, or even longer. The texts were eagerly scanned for more data. Finally the beginning of the year 1000 was set for the event.

The consequences of such a belief are easily imaginable. As the year 1000 approached industry was neglected; the arts and sciences drooped, the fields were allowed to lie untilled. No one would build for a future that wasn't going to be. The stream of human endeavor lay choked by the obstacle of an expected doom. The world was stagnant. The Church alone was active, gathering in the estates and goods of those who could be induced to give them over as a peace-offering to the hereafter.

The last hours of the year 999 drew on. Multitudes thronged the streets and fields awaiting the cataclysm that was to wipe them out, and give the serf and laborer rest. Midnight arrived. The clocks sounded the hour—and nothing happened. The world wagged on as before.

Then broke in their full virulence the effects of the years of inaction. The earth, untilled, bore no crops. Frightful famines devastated the land. Thousands upon thousands died of starvation—for thirty years want and pestilence stalked the continent of Europe. The populations were decimated. Babes died at their mothers' dry breasts. Reduced to the last extremity, survivors ate the bodies of those who succumbed.

The 1909 reenactment at West Duxbury of the catastrophe of the year 1000 is but a puny echo of the earlier event; so far has the spread of scientific knowledge carried us. But in one way or another similar tragedies will continue until the workers cease to look to the skies for relief, and put their shoulders to the task of building, here on earth, the social system that will render misery and exploitation impossible.

THE NEW REFERENDUM.

The final report of the referendum taken this summer in the State of New Jersey on amending the constitution establishes what was surmised immediately after the voting—barely 15 per cent. of the registered voters expressed their views and the amendments were defeated.

The fact seems to have startled not a few. They consider it an evidence of "apathy," of "civic lukewarmness"; and they groan proportionally.

The New Jersey experience is substantially the experience made in every state. The gathered experience from all these quarters goes to prove that the referendum, to-day, is essentially monkey-shines. It also goes to indicate more.

The referendum is a denial of representative government. If legislation could be carried on by referendums, parliaments would be unnecessary. Valuable though written controversy, or discussion, is in clarifying thought, the debate by word of mouth is essential in legislation. The referendum is an attempt at legislation by a body of legislators located over an area too large for them to hear and see one another. Accordingly the referendum is the application of a theory under physical conditions that exclude the theory. No wonder every time it is readily applied it turns into a New Jersey fiasco.

The referendum affects to be the quintessence of democracy. In fact, it is a sop to democratic aspirations, a toy, a rattle.

A truly democratic commonwealth is that in which the problem of the people's living without arduous toil, consequently, without being hounded by Want or the Fear of Want, has been solved. In such a commonwealth the political State has no place, consequently, the Parliament neither. In such a commonwealth the Central Directing Authority consists only of the representatives of the organized useful occupations of the people. Legislation is not wanted there. Legislation is needed only where interests conflict. In a truly free or democratic commonwealth interests are one. The "legislation" requisite is not that of laws upon which expertest authorities are bound to differ, seeing they have opposing interests. The "legislation" of a free, because industrial, democracy will be mainly like time-tables—the ascertained declarations of "so much wealth needed," "so much wealth producible," "so many hours of work," and the corresponding value of hour for hour in the various occupations. In a true democracy what is there to be referendumed?

A people's will upon a certain concrete proposition—Shall there be War? for instance,—that a democratic commonwealth will insist upon being ascertained. To-day, however, no such concrete proposition is ever submitted, what is submittable can not be handled.

The referendum is a concession to heels-over-head Anarchy. As a consequence, the referendum is used as a sugar-coating to cause the pill of the capitalist State, with its political parliaments, and the legislations that these exhale to be gulped down by visionaries.

CHARITIES TO THE FORE.

Even the least observing must be struck by the frequency with which "Charities" and "connection with Charities" is occurring in the mayoralty campaign that is about to be launched from the two leading political naval yards in this city.

The Republican-Fusion nominee Bannard is described as a trustee of the Provident Loan Society of New York, known as the "Philanthropic pawnshop"; Justice Gaynor of Tammany-Independence moorings is extensively described as "extensively interested in charity organizations"; Mr. De Forest, of Tenement House notoriousness, and a candidate considered by at least one of the above two groups, was advertised as one who "gave up his best thoughts to charitable institutions"; to mention only two more political notabilities active in the selection of "our next Mayor," Thos. A. Murly is, we are told, "actively connected with a score of charities," and John G. O'Keefe is "a trustee of numerous charities."

What does all this charitable music mean? Is the Millennium about to ride into town on horseback?

Far from it.

It means that poverty has extended so rapidly, and is extending so far that an amazing amount of people are paupers. It means, next, that a new business is flourishing—the business of Charities. Combining the two meanings, the sudden eruption of trustees and directors of charitableness means that the capitalist class and its henchmen—the very producers of this plague of pauperism—have found a means to extract more wealth out of the human ruin.

In mining, the rich ores are first worked, and then what was discarded as dross is next sifted. A mining camp is capitalist society; the proletariat and lower middle class are the quarry. In regulation days money is squeezed out of them in the shop and in speculation; then, when the juice is out, their pauperism becomes a pretext for "charitable organizations," intended to accomplish the charitable end of affording fat jobs for some other capitalist smelters.

"Charities" has passed the stage of a small business; it has entered the stage of the "Interests." Moreover, it distances all other "Interests" in its adaptability to catch the November-fly vote.

The contempt in which our capitalist or elite element holds the ballot, and how nasty a thing they think it is for their dainty hands to handle crops up at every turn. The whips, who run the Republican-Fusion campaign, are flattering themselves that the elite which is gathered behind the Republican-Fusion candidate Bannard will surely register this year. Why? Because—mark you the the "because"—because the Hudson-Fulton-Fulton festival has attracted them to the city.

Judge Van Wyck, Judge Herrick, Judge Parker—these are three recent Democratic Judges of this State, who, having, under the Constitution, to resign from the bench in order to accept a political nomination, resigned, were defeated, and now enjoy neither the chunk of meat they had in their mouths nor the one they snapped at. Will Judge Gaynor, the Supreme Court Judge who this year resigns his office to accept the nomination for Mayor at the hand of the Tammany Democracy "break the rule," or will he "follow suit"?

THE RISKS OF LABOR.

Modern Hospital Service Needed in Steel Plants to Minister to Maimed Workers.

Philadelphia, October 2.—Twenty-five physicians employed at the various plants of the Carnegie Steel Company met here this week to plan for the new hospital emergency system which is to be put in operation at once. Every detail of methods in the treatment of workmen who meet with accidents in the plants was gone over. The hospital system as adopted by the officials of the company is the result of an inquiry into the latest steps in medicine and surgery and will mean a saving of thousands of dollars to the compay and better treatment for the men.

There will be one of these hospitals at every plant of the company. In the event that the condition of the person or persons injured is such that it would be dangerous to life to make removal to a city hospital, the physician at the emergency room will have at his command every aid until it may be advisable to send the patient to the hospital. The Carnegie Steel Company also has arranged with seven different hospitals for a ward in each for the exclusive use of men brought from the company's plants.

Records will be kept of the names of the men injured, the time and the nature of the injury. This will be followed from day to day and the chief of the hospital system will get a report each day in addition to weekly and monthly statements.

LINES ANENT A CARTOON

Yesterday's (September 29th) issue of the New York "Call," Socialist party organ, has a brilliant cartoon, in which, however, the brilliant cartoonist made just one mistake—a mistake in one of the letterings.

The cartoon represents three roughly-carved wooden decoy-ducks a-floating on the water—these are correctly lettered, "Labor Fakirs," in obvious and striking illustration of the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class who are whooping it up for the Republican party, and also of the sixty-and-odd notorious A. F. of L. labor lieutenants of the capitalist class in this city who were announced as President and Vice-Presidents of the "Workingmen's Political Party," which gathered two days before at Cooper Union to "accelerate" the boom of the Tammany-Independent candidate for Mayor, Justice William J. Gaynor, and which the said "Workingmen's Political Party" then and there nominated with the directness and precision of well trained understrappers.

The cartoon further represents a flock of geese, a-flying through the air, and converging towards the decoy-ducks, which evidently are attracting them, by whom they are evidently taken in, and through whom they are as evidently to be victimized—these dupes are also correctly lettered, "Labor Votes."

Finally, the cartoon represents, a man a-crouching in a punt behind the reeds, and, gun in hand, looking at the geese as they descend to the decoy-ducks. He is labeled "Capitalist Politician." It is this lettering that is incorrect. Neither the lines on the man's face, nor his posture, bear out the lettering. Were he really a capitalist politician his posture would reveal the thrill of joy, his face the smile of glad anticipation. They do neither. The man's posture betrays impending collapse, his face with its hanging jaw denotes dismay; in fact, the man is bent over and looks as if he just received a kick in the pit of his stomach. Whom does that man impersonate?—The GENIUS OF THE S. P.

Even if one look no further, the picture is a marvel of artistic grasp of subject and cleverness of execution. The Socialist party has long been "gunning" for "Labor Votes." It "gunned" for them in regular Labor Fakir style; put on all the allurements of the Fakir: sided closely with him and took his part: helped him bark at the Socialist Labor Party every time the S. L. P. exposed him: aye, echoed the bark so accurately that it could not be distinguished from the Fakir's: it went even further, it threw upon him the glamour of Socialism by denouncing the S. L. P. as unspeakably un-Socialist. And now, when the fruit of all these efforts was to be reaped, the S. P. finds, to the unsettling of its dull brain, that it has labored only for the Fakir. It has treated the Labor voters as though they were geese, and the geese go to the decoy-ducks. No wonder the Genius of the S. P. looks dismayed and on the verge of collapse.

But the brilliancy of the cartoonist's conception and execution ends not there. With the real artist, there ever is unity in his figures. The three decoy-ducks lettered "Labor Fakirs," a-floating on the water, are not a-floating loosely about. Scanned a little closer, their faces will be found expressive. Cleverly did the artist carve on their wooden countenances the look of astonishment, indignation, aye, of contempt, too, directed at that man in the punt. The cartoonist did even more. The painting of wind is considered a great achievement in art. Our cartoonist has accomplished a greater achievement. He has painted, or, rather, drawn sound. The decoy-ducks are not silent. Skillful lines around their eyes and bills, as the former dart and the latter point to the man in the punt, are resonant with this challenging apostrophe:

"What's the matter with you! Come down here into the water with us! You have all this time agreed with us that the S. L. P. is an enemy of Unionism in condemning our conduct as economic and political scabbery. We are sound Unionists on the economic field, by the same token are we sound Unionists on the political field! You growl at us now? You must be a political scab! Quack, quack, quack—political scab!"

That cartoonist is a great artist. Art should be encouraged. He should get the whole of the "One Day's Wage Fund." He has earned it.

STUMBLING BLOCKS

Put in the Path of Would-Be Unionists by Labor Fakers.

A carpenter in a New Jersey city, being long out of work, due to the hard times, fell behind in his dues, and eventually found himself outside of the union. Getting a job recently he quickly repaired to the union headquarters to put himself in good standing again. He did not, however, find it so easy a matter as he had supposed. In this case it was not a big fine, as is so often imposed upon the helpless union dues delinquent, that confronted him. It was something quite different. He was put through a stiff examination in plan reading and estimating. His re-admission to the union was made dependent upon whether he could answer correctly, technical questions, coming within the scope of the architect's profession rather than within the knowledge and requirements of a journeyman carpenter. It so happened that he was able to figure out whether a specified girder was able to sustain the weight put upon it, and other similar questions, but had he not been able to answer he would have been disqualified for union membership; disqualified by a test clearly unreasonable, and unjust, for the average carpenter has as a rule, about as much to do with plans, as he has to do with the ownership of the structure he helps build, and that is nothing whatever.

The pure and simple union leaders claim that they desire to organize all the workers in any given trade, but do they? As the tree is known by the fruit, so are men judged by their actions. We find the clamorers for general unionization rearing high initiation fees, and other stumbling blocks in the path of the would-be union joiner.

The reason for it is plain—there are in each trade more men than there are jobs. The pure and simple union only wants in its fold enough men to fill the jobs it controls. In this respect these so-called unions are a caricature of the capitalist feature: "cornering the market." They are a "job trust."

The theory of pure and simple unionism is that the capitalist and the worker are brothers; that there is identity of interest between the two. (In proof of this see almost any official declaration of principles by a craft union.) Such theory ignores every-day self-evident facts, which such unions cannot smother, and with which they must reckon.

Despite its ostrich-like attitude, the pure and simple union cannot escape, however much it may distort, the facts of the class struggle. Despite its denial thereof, labor-power under capitalism is a merchandise. Due to their lack of understanding of the meaning of Capital craft union members are Capital's abject slaves.

As a consequence of the falseness of its economic, and sociologic groundwork, the craft union moves wrong, must move wrong, at every step, and would do so even though captained by saints. Captained by the labor lieutenants of capitalism its members are easily made the dupes of capitalism and demoralizers of working class unity and interests.

A correct form of economic organization, on the other hand, would want every workingman within its ranks, the unemployed as well as the employed; for only by organizing all the workers in a class conscious proletarian organization can the menace of the army of the unemployed be overcome. Only a united working class can resist capitalist encroachments attempted upon them in the shop. Only a united working class can encroach upon the employer's fleecings, and by reducing the hours of labor actually, not as the pure and simplers do, reduce hours and increase output at the same time, but reduce them actually, and thus provide for the unemployed at the expense of capitalist profits. Only a united and intelligent working class can overthrow the fleecing class altogether. Spread the knowledge that will result in intelligent action.

Jerseyman.

THE OMAHA CAR STRIKE.

Labor Leaders Call Off Union Parade Arranged for To-day.

Omaha, October 2.—Aside from a few unimportant disturbances last night, and two collisions between cars, in which no one was seriously injured, there has been little apparent development in the street-car strike situation in the last twenty-four hours. On the advice of business men, the labor leaders called off the general union labor parade arranged for to-day.

Half a dozen arrests were made last night of men charged with throwing missiles at cars, and two or three car men and as many passengers are reported slightly injured. No attempt was made to run the cars late at night.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN—This Socialist card-house of yours can never stand. As soon as it is established it will crumble down about your ears, and we'll be right back where we are now.

UNCLE SAM—Marry, now, unmuzzle your wisdom.

B. J.—Well, suppose a man was doing a certain amount of work, for which, under Socialism, he got $20, and needed all the twenty, to live.

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—And suppose a man was doing a certain amount of the same work, but because of a smaller family, or some other reason, needed only half as much to live.

U. S.—Well.

B. J.—Would you Socialists then pay him only $10 for the same work that brought the other man $20?

U. S.—Assuredly not. Since under Socialism each will get the full value of his labor the second man would get $20 as well as the first.

B. J.—Now, I've got you! By your own statement, the second man could save $10 a week. In a year he would have $500, in two years, $1,000, in twenty years, $10,000. He could then build a factory, employ men, and bring about the same conditions of so-called exploitation you are now kicking about. I knew your structure was top-heavy!

U. S.—Not so fast, Jonathan. Your would-be capitalist might build workshops from here to San Francisco. No one would stop him. But where would he get his wage slaves from?

B. J.—Why, just where he'd get them now, in the labor market.

U. S.—See here, Jonathan. Do you imagine anyone would willingly agree to work under conditions by which he will be plundered out of four-fifths of what he produces?

B. J. looks puzzled.

U. S.—It would do him no good. It would be like burning his money. To operate his factory successfully he has to pay his workmen less than they produce. Otherwise he would make no profits. Now, then, who is going to go to work in that private factory and be plundered, if he has access to the public factory and there receives the full returns of his labor.

B. J. remains dumb.

U. S.—The trouble with you is you do not grasp the essence of capitalism. Capitalism is that social system in which there are propertiless proletarians and property holding capitalists. The plunder of the former is inevitable under such conditions. Remove the conditions and the plunder ceases. Under Socialism the necessaries of production being public, all own them and have access to them. That being so, there are no proletarians. There being no proletarians, none but idiots will set up factories to plunder people who do not exist; and none but still bigger idiots will relinquish their freedom and willingly go into wage slavery.

B. J.—I feel knocked out.

U. S.—Some folks imagine that Socialism would forbid any one from putting up a factory if he wants to——

B. J.—Oh, yes, I heard that.

U. S.—It is nonsense. Why enact a superfluous law? If it depended on the murdered man whether a murder should be committed or not, there would be no murders. Just as soon as it becomes possible for a man himself to decide whether he shall be exploited or not, there will be no more exploitation. Only Socialism, by conferring economic liberty upon the citizen through his ownership of the means of production, can put men in the position to decide that question, and thus end all exploitation forever.

DOCK WORKERS STRIKE AT HAVRE.

Havre, October 2.—Fifteen hundred dock laborers have again declared a general strike for higher wages. In spite of turbulent manifestations, the loading of the steamships La Savoie and La Gascogne was completed to-day, under police protection.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

HELPS THE ONE TRUE LABOR PAPER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find one dollar to renew for the Weekly People. I am an old wage slave out of work but I have the consolation to know that there is one paper, anyway, that is working for the emancipation of the wage slave.

R. Holland.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 26.

PIERSON, AFTER GOOD WORK IN LOUISVILLE, GOES FOR READERS IN CINCINNATI.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—With the assistance of comrade Ferguson and others we succeeded in securing one sub for the Daily and eighteen for the Weekly People during the second and last week in Louisville. Unfortunately for us, all of the shops we canvassed, with the exception of one, give their slaves only half an hour for dinner, otherwise we would have done better.

Two more street meetings were held at Third and Market streets with our members out in full force. Large crowds attended both meetings, but the sale of literature was not so good. This can be accounted for by the fact that so many wage workers are out of work.

Three new members will be added to the Section at its meeting next Saturday night.

The Louisville members are pleased with the results of the two weeks of work and they have promised to push the propaganda with renewed energy.

The Socialist Labor Party will be on the ballot in the coming city election. This will give the local members a splendid opportunity to get in some telling blows for the Party.

I am now in Cincinnati and hope to do good work during my week's stay.

Chas. Pierson.

Cincinnati, O., September 27.

REIMER IN LAWRENCE, MASS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On Saturday, September 25, a rousing open air meeting was held by the Socialist Labor Party at the corner of Essex and Jackson streets, Lawrence, Mass. The speaker of the evening was Arthur E. Reimer of Boston. He held an audience of about four hundred workingmen for an hour and a half, explaining to them how they are robbed of the wealth they produce in the mines, railroads, factories, etc. He pointed out to them the cause of their misery, slavery, ignorance and degradation, which lies in the private ownership of the tools of production. Reimer also explained how the American Federation of Labor is by craft unionism dividing the working class, and misleading it in the interest of the capitalist class. The speaker then showed the workingmen present the necessity of organizing into a genuine political organization of their class and also into a genuine industrial union in order to overthrow the capitalist system of production.

A reader of the "Appeal to Reason" tried to prove that the Socialist party stood for industrial unionism, but Reimer soon disproved this by showing that at the national convention of the S. P. a resolution was drawn up in favor of industrial unionism, but when it came to a vote it was voted down by an overwhelming majority.

The audience was very attentive all through the meeting. We sold seventy pamphlets.

Get into action, class-conscious workingmen! By agitation and circulation of literature you can arouse your class. They are eager to be shown the way out of this slavery system.

John Kenny.

North Andover, Mass., September 27.

I. M. A. ON ITS FIRING LINE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Local 30, International Machinists' Association, of Bridgeport, is gathering its forces together to attempt to do what the mighty Russian government failed to do, namely, "Fire the Jap."

It will be remembered that the American Tube and Stamping Company's plant here was the scene two years ago of the great I. W. W. strike, and that the pure and simple machinists were advised by their officers to scab it on the I. W. W. men. A few of these machinists are still in the toolroom, one being an Englishman, and another a member of what the Socialist party calls "a backward race."

I have noticed that when the I. M. A. has anything to pull off in this plant, it is always the Englishman who suggests it and the "backwards race" man who executes it. A few days ago I noticed the "backwards race" fellow spitting on the walls of an out-house. I asked him what that was for. "Wait and see," he replied, and taking from his pocket a yellow book, tore off something, and slapped his hand on the wall. When he withdrew his hand, lo and behold, a yellow sticker, bearing the union label, and inside a black border the inspiring words:

FIRE
THE
JAP.

I said: "There are no Japs in Bridgeport. Why should they be fired?" "I don't know," replied the fellow, "but will find out." After he had consulted his English fellow pure-and-simpler, he informed me that the Yellow Peril was somewhere out in the west, where they seemed to take a special delight in breaking up the I. M. A.

On hearing this I asked him: "Have you no stickers saying 'Fire the English'?" and showed him a capitalist paper telling how the English went to Sweden and tried to break up the great strike.

A few hours later I found him again in the out-house busily scraping off all the anti-Jap stamps, and I had great difficulty in rescuing a couple as curiosities.

These pure and simplers must be going clean out of their senses.

J. O. J.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 22.

THE S. L. P. IN PHILADELPHIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Phila., Socialist Labor Party, continues to hold good open air meetings at the usual corners, but on Saturday night we broke new ground by holding a meeting at the corner of Fairmount and Girard avenues. This is a district that has not known an S. L. P. meeting since the "Little Kangaroos" jumped. The results of Saturday's meeting were gratifying.

Mullen opened the meeting by briefly stating the principles of the Socialist Labor Party and its object in holding the meeting. E. J. Higgins followed and for an hour and a half talked to an audience of about two hundred men and women, who listened eagerly to the message of Socialism and Industrial Unionism. The speaker's points were well taken and vigorously applauded, and the audience expressed their approval in various ways at the close of the meeting.

Twenty copies of The People and twelve pamphlets were sold. I have no doubt that if we follow up the work thus begun in this district The People sub. list will soar and a good branch organization will result.

On Sunday night at the City Hall Plaza, Anton was the speaker, with Erwin as chairman. A good meeting, which lasted till 11.30, was held and two People subs with a good sale of literature was the result. The usual crop of questions were answered but the Single Tax interrupters have been laid to rest, at least for the present by their utter rout some few weeks ago.

Next Sunday will probably be the last open air meeting of the season, unless the weather continues to be mild. E. Moonelis of New York is expected to speak at City Hall and close the summer campaign. The fall and winter campaign will open probably on the following Sunday with a course of lectures which will be announced later.

R. McL.

Philadelphia, Pa., September 27.

OKLAHOMA S. P. "SOCIALISM."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—While job-hunting in Oklahoma I have been over a number of different portions of this State, and in talking to Socialist party members I have found that their conception of Socialism is merely the old ideas of Populism. The financial capitalists have the small land-owners and tenants in a vise-like grip. The real estate shark has done his work. The result is a financial burden that is crushing the would-be middle class employers. With a shortage in the corn and cotton crop it is needless to say that these people find themselves in a bad plight. Without exception, these debt-ridden and financially bankrupt inferior tool-owners and exceedingly limited land-owners, are crying for Socialism to be introduced by buying out the capitalists and issuing more bonds to pay more interest. To tell these men that the doctrine of Socialism is to return to the wealth producers the means of production, without in any way remunerating the capitalists, is to make these little middle class elements, snail-like, pull in their horns and cry: "This would be wrong; this would be wrong!" This attempt at resuscitating Populism will amount to nil, for the middle class elements have neither the physical nor the moral courage of their convictions, and the financial strength is wanting.

The Socialist party has not only infected the farm employer with the idea of buying out the capitalists, but has injected the idea into some wage-earners. At the quarry where I am at present employed, a miner member of the U. M. W. of A. secured a job, and in the evenings would talk Socialism, so-called, that is, municipal and State ownership. This fellow claimed to be a Socialist party member. The writer mentioned that before he attempted to gain the support or approbation of the Socialist party by workingmen he should tell them of the dirty acts of scabbery perpetrated upon the workers by the union of which he is a member. "What," he replied, "the United Mine Workers a scab union?"

"Exactly what I said."

"It is no such a thing."

"Isn't it a fact that your bosses collect your union dues?"

"Yes, they do."

"Isn't it a fact that your organization says your boss's interests are the same as the wage-workers' interests?

Here he hemmed and hawed and tried to wriggle, but a number of the men urged him to answer, and he said, "Yes, I believe it does say that, but that don't make it so."

"Well now isn't it a fact that the U. M. W. enter into and urge the entering into of contracts with the employers?"

"Yes, they do. I don't see anything wrong in this."

"This, my friend, is the essence of scabbery, and the union which you claimed to think so much of is a scab organization."

With bulging eyes, contracted brows and shaking finger, amid the haw haws and jeers of the men he shouted, "Don't you ever speak to me again."

And I nevah. Joe.

Uncas, Okla., September 26.

SWEDISH DELEGATES APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The "Bakers' Journal," official organ of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America affiliated with the A. F. of L. says in part in its issue of September 27, as follows:

"Fifty thousand dollars each week are needed to help our Swedish brothers win this fight and it must be won. Every one of our locals ought to do its share and donate something to the cause of the Swedish proletariat.

"The support of the Swedish army of striking proletarians is the duty of the hour of the working class of the entire world. Solidarty expressed in hollow phrases will not lead these fighters to victory. Here money is needed and money again and again to relieve the pangs of hunger among the strikers and their families. Heartrending are the descriptions of the sufferings among these brave fighters and any man reading them and not being induced to dig down into his pocket for his mite, must have a heart of stone."

It is hoped that organized labor of the United States will at once respond to the urgent appeal of the Swedish working class by supporting our strike with substantial contributions, and do so immediately. A start has already been made. The following are a few of principal contributions: The Custom Boot and Shoe Makers Union, $300; Carpenters' local, No. 457, $1,000; Carpenters' local, No. 309, $200; Tailors' local, 390, $300; Executive Board, Brewers' Union, $500; Executive Board, Moulders' Union, $500.

All contributions, whether large or small, are urgently needed and may be sent to Landssekretariatet, Stockholm, Sweden.

C. H. Tholin,
John Sandgren.

New York, Sept. 30, 1909.

CONDITIONS IN LAKE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Lake County is rimmed in by mountains. It has an area greater than Rhode Island, but a population about one seventy-fifth as great (6,000). It has no railroads. The real-estate boomers, backed by a majority of its people, have held frequent incantations, but the iron horse has refused to come. Its interests are closely agricultural, having a single factory, a bean cannery, which operates two months in the year. Numerous mineral springs and summer hotels also abound, where the city nabobs and middle class while away a few weeks in summer. It possesses few real proletarians. There is, however, a class of half farmers, half proletarians who own small farms on the uplands, which in California's long, dry summers fail to produce enough to keep their owners, who are compelled to work some of the time for the more fortunate farmer in the richer, wetter bottoms; so that he is at times wage slave and "independent" farmer. The owners of the bottoms and the shopkeepers of the villages consider themselves the real aristocracy of the county, and it is from these two classes that the county officials who operate the laws of capitalism are chosen.

The Socialist movement in the county had its beginning with a few Populists, who refused to be assimilated into the capitalist parties on the death of the People's party. The movement has been an S. P. movement. Five years ago it polled over 200 votes, and last year it polled 110 votes for Debs. Perhaps they unconsciously adopted the tactics of the capitalist political parties in which they grew up, for flourishing Locals sprang up in Lakeport, Bartlett Springs and Kelseyville a few weeks before last election. Election over, the Lakeport and Bartlett Springs Locals died, and the Kelseyville Local dwindled to a dozen members. This party, which promises to bring about an industrial revolution by a political one, must drop the capitalist plan of herding, rushing and confusing voters a few weeks before election. It must do more solid work if it is to win.

I must admire the tenacity of purpose of the Kelseyville dozen, for the other adherents of the S. P. here are not discussing Socialism now. I have been in the houses of many of them and not more than half subscribe for a Socialist paper of any kind and not a Socialist document of any kind can be found. The literature of capitalism is, however, everywhere at hand. Into some homes three or four capitalist papers come against a lonesome-looking "Appeal." And one soon discovers that, though these people call themselves sound Socialists, the ideas which are operating their minds run in like proportion to their newspapers—three of Capitalism to one of Socialism.

The "Appeal to Reason" is the only S. P. paper which has much circulation here, and even it is not very assiduously read. The Kelseyville Local watches very closely the rise or fall of its circulation as it is printed in the "Appeal," and upon this their hope or despair of Socialism seems to hang; when it rises, they are jubilant; when it is falling, their pessimism is so thick you can cut it with a knife.

Freakishness is rampant among the S. P. adherents all over the county. Government ownership (i. e., state capitalism) they call Socialism. Government ownership and social ownership they proclaim as one and the same thing. All questions, to them, are pivoted on politics, and politics is the only thing which gains serious discussion. All things else are minor cogs on the imaginary political wheel which turns all things. When they win at the polls then there is to be a bloody revolution, probably forced by the capitalists. Of course, they do not show how they are going to win in this revolution of blood.

Then we have Prohibition-Socialists, Christian-Socialists, Socialist-Co-operators, and so forth. These always drop Socialism when Prohibitionism, Catholicism and Co-operative Colonies are attacked from any quarter. There is no foreign or Negro element in Lake county, and these can not be blamed for helping make this conglomeration of ideas. This is, perhaps, a worse confusion of ideas than prevailed in the Paris Commune of 1871, and should it ever gain political pre-eminence it should be obvious to all thinking proletarians that it means more extensive slaughter pens than prevailed upon that memorable occasion.

However, the "Appeal" may not always be able to keep them milling round and round in this same morass. At the election of a year ago, an acrid fight was on between the two capitalist parties over a County Supervisor. The majority of the S. P. voted for one or the other of the capitalist candidates, leaving their own candidate in the lurch. This display of weakness, trying to settle the feuds in the capitalist parties, had a very disturbing effect upon the brighter minds in the S. P., which has not died out yet. To them it may be well to give this message: If you wish a well-grounded Socialist movement in Lake county, quit fighting shy of all correct information concerning the Socialist Labor Party; compare notes with other parties besides those of capitalism; subscribe for the Weekly People; quit giving so much heed to the nostrums published in capitalist papers; read that which will put in your possession valuable information; cease regarding the gossip of your next door neighbor as of more importance than history, or the industrial struggle; learn something of the historic continuity of the race and the things it uses—education, illumination, transportation, communication, architecture, etc., and the relations they bear to us and which they bear to each other. Having done this, the movement may still remain an all-American movement in Lake county; but I will warrant you, you will have forgotten much of your "Broadness."

X. X. X.

Kelseyville, Calif., Sept. 18.

BYRAN TO HAIL GOMPERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find clipping from the Washington "Star," which throws some light on the labor movement of the so-called A. F. of L.

The news in this clipping should prove to the American workers that Kautsky has not mis-represented the American leader who went to Europe to unite the workers with the Civic Federation, but it did not take them very long to see what the leader was after. Now Sammy will come home, and Bryan will pay him his debt.

I hope that I will be able to see the demonstration, and hear the fiery speeches which Gompers and his colleague, Bryan, will deliver to the American workers.

Hoping you will publish this clipping for the benefit of the workers who still believe to be saved by the A. F. of L., I remain or the S. L. P.

A. Touroff.

Washington, D. C., September 16.

(Enclosure.)

BRYAN TO WELCOME GOMPERS.

William Jennings Bryan is expected to be a central figure in the home-coming reception to be tendered Samuel Gompers by the Central Labor Union in this city October 12. Both he and President Taft will be invited by the committee in charge to attend the demonstration. It is said President Taft cannot be present, but Mr. Bryan will no doubt come to Washington to do honor to one of his principal assistants in the late political campaign. When President Gompers visited Mr. Bryan at his home during the canvass it is said a strong friendship sprang up between the two men.

At a meeting of the Gompers reception committee yesterday the statement was made that about 30,000 members of organized labor from this and other cities will be in line in the torchlight parade the night of October 12. The reviewing stand will be erected on the space fronting the new Masonic Temple, if present plans are carried out. The parade will start from the Union railroad station, with President Gompers and members of the executive council, presidents of international labor bodies and others riding in carriages in the lead.

A guard of honor will be formed from members of local labor unions.

It is planned to have a number of floats and unique displays in the line. The chief marshal will be James MacCracken of the Hoisting Engineers' Union. All the necessary permits for the parade have been obtained from the District of Columbia authorities. The program for the Convention Hall meeting has not yet been outlined. The chief address will be made by President Gompers, embodying his experiences in Europe.

WHOM THE TARIFF BENEFITS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For a long time the people of the country have been led and misled on the question of the tariff. The cry was that not until the tariff question should be settled, would prosperity reign. Congress has convened, adjourned and settled the question, but only with the end in view to uplift and protect the interests of the manufacturers and the capitalist class in general.

That the tariff question did not in any way affect the interest of the working class, is evidenced by the fact that a revision of wages upward did not follow the tariff. In the New Bedford Cotton Mills an advance of ten per cent. has been refused to the employes by cotton manufacturers. A reduction of ten per cent. in wages was made last March and the employes only asked that the original wage should be restored. They hoped that, with the settlement of the tariff question, there might at least be an increase of five per cent., but the manufacturers respectfully declined to make any concession.

Thus we see what the tariff question means and who are the ones to reap any benefit from it.

David Biell.

Pasadena, Cal., September 20.

AGE OF REASON.
By Thomas Paine.
The book that for a hundred years the preachers have been vainly trying to answer.
Cloth, Price 50 Cents.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 CITY HALL PLACE.
NEW YORK.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. J. H., PHILA., PA.—A writer writes by the light of the experience of his time. That includes his terminology. It is quite probable that, did he live to-day, and were he, to-day, to write the chapters known as "Socialism from Utopia to Science," Engels would use somewhat different terms. The essence would remain. The phraseology might be modified to meet the exigencies of the varied meaning that some old terms have since acquired.—Next question next week.

J. M., CHICAGO, ILL.—For the history of feudalism take either a strictly historic work, Hallam's "Middle Ages," or read the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 14th historic novels of Eugene Sue belonging to his series entitled "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages," in the order given above. It would be best to read both works.—Next question next week.

W. B. S., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—You will have to be more specific. We recollect no such poem published in these columns a short time ago.

M. B., PASADENA, CAL.—The prices of commodities have been greatly reduced since the early stages of capitalism. Inevitably so. First, because the production of them has increased tremendously, far more than the production of gold; secondly, because of competition, which still is sharp, despite so many Trusts.—Next question next week.

M. A., NEW YORK.—The statement of the Socialist Labor Party man is correct. The Editor of The People, appearing before the legislative committee at Albany that had the then proposed Primary Bill in charge, foretold to them that the Primary scheme would put it in the hands of the old parties to capture opposing parties' primaries—just as happened to Hearst. The report of that address was published in The People. Hunt it up in the files.

V. R., NEW YORK—The A. F. of L. has to-day virtually no solidity other than that which its sick and death benefit funds afford. This is substantially the case with the Railroad Brotherhoods also.

"STUDENT," LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The installments that have already appeared in The People of the Woman's Suffrage address contain several passages that cover the points of "sentiment," or "natural rights" as well as the point regarding the posture of the American Revolutionary Fathers. No person who understands history will fail to recognize the fact that each historic era closely connects with the one preceding it. Shallow is the reasoning that ignores this, and only bumptious hair-splitters deny it. Next question next week.

"A READER," BATESVILLE, IND. The Socialist Labor Party appeared on the official ballot in 1890 for the first time. The Socialist party appeared on the ballot ten years later, in 1900.

A. P., NEW YORK.—The interests of the middle class (whether the small, the middling or the upper) are opposed to those of the proletariat. The middle class, moreover, is bound to vanish. Its interests are hostile to progress. The capitalist class at least has interests that tend to civilization. The capitalist interests to concentrate production ever more—that makes for Socialism, in one direction, while the interests of the proletariat make for Socialism from another side. The interest of the middle class is to keep things at the small producers' stage. Middle class, however, and middle-man are distinct things. The middle class is wholly useless; the middle-man is a useful being, whose service will ever be needed—he is needed in distribution.

P. K., CARTHAGE, MO.—For "Punto Rojo" address Pilar A. Robledo, 702 San Fernando street, Los Angeles, Cal. As to translations from Lucretius any bookseller can furnish same.

A. S., SAN DIEGO, CAL.—The Hancock, Mich., "Wage Slave" died some time ago. It was a Socialist party paper. Its Editor, A. M. Stirton suddenly took sides with the Trautmann-St. John element who sought to turn the I. W. W. into an organization of dynamiters, and the national organ of that element having promptly gone by the board, he allowed them to roost in the columns of his paper. That wound up the "Wage Slave" in short order. Its S. P. pure and simple ballot support fell away, and, of course, the will-o'-the-wisp support expected from the pure and simple bomb element never materialized.

S. B., CLEVELAND, O.—The oft-repeated information is here repeated again. The People will not publish notices of raffles. They are against the postal regulations. The People will take no chance of a conflict with the postal authorities, and of being shut out of the mail.

J. G., NEW YORK—For a passport apply to the Secretary of State at Washington.

J. C., PHILA., PA.—First—Send correct address. Letter forwarded to you was returned.

Second—The claim that "Catholics are not treated fairly on the school question. They have to contribute to the support of their own schools and the public schools also. The State should appropriate money for Catholic schools, or Catholics should not be taxed to support public schools when they send their children to the Catholic schools"—that claim proceeds from a variety of assumptions and theories that are implied but have no foundation in fact, or in experience. Many Catholics refuse to send their children to the parochial schools; they object to the idea of separating from other children in the matter of education and knowledge, besides they consider the parochial schools inferior on the ground of the excessiveness of prayers. Secondly, Presbyterians, Jews, Methodists, etc., are not treated differently: if they want schools of their own special views they also have to support them. Thirdly, the moment the State appropriates moneys for sectarian schools the State would be recognizing religions: experience shows that Religion must be left as a private affair, a matter of private taste for each citizen to indulge in and pay for as he likes. Fourthly, the public schools teach and enforce no sectarian views whatever. Fifthly the theory that the public schools are immoral because they teach no religion will not stand the light of experience: morality and immorality, crime and civic virtues are indiscriminately found in all sects or religions alike. Etc., etc., etc.—Next question next week.

M. B., PASADENA, CAL.—A rise in wages may, or may not come accompanied with, or be closely followed by a rise in prices. A rise in wages will be accompanied by a rise in prices if the productivity of gold should rise greatly, or if the market equilibrium is simultaneously disturbed by monopolistic power, or any other market-perturbing cause. The price of a yard of cloth depends in the long run upon its value, which means upon the quantity of labor-power necessary for its production. The value of the yard of cloth is increased only by the increased amount of labor-power socially requisite to produce it. Increased price of labor-power does not increase the amount of labor-power in the yard of cloth. So long as the price of labor-power does not rise equal to the value of the yard of cloth, the price of the cloth need not rise as a normal economic necessity. There would be still surplus value for the capitalist to appropriate.

J. M., CHICAGO, ILL.—On Ancient Greece take Grote; on later Greece Finlay.

"YENOSSE," NEW YORK—We don't know who is the present Editor of The Call. By the looks of the paper, however, we should say it was under the Editorial management of Mr Ignatz Hampelmann Weissberger.

H. B. S., HAMILTON, CANADA; C. S., BOSTON, MASS.; A. H. F., GRAND RAPIDS, MINN.; G. F., SPOKANE, WASH.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; L. M. G., HAMILTON, CANADA; F. C., NEWARK, N. J.; W. H. G., NEW YORK; H. H. L., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; S. T. J., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.; F. H. C., DOVER, N. H.; F. R., NEWARK, N. J.; G. R., ROCKVILLE CONN.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.—Matter received.

When patronizing those who advertise in the Daily People fail not to tell them that you saw their advertisement in the Daily People.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

A regular meeting of the Connecticut S. E. C., Socialist Labor Party, was held at Headquarters, 34 Elm street, Hartford on Tuesday, September 21, 8 p. m., with Fred Lechner in the chair. All members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Communications from National Secretary, Paul Augustine, regarding the charter of the newly organized Section of Middletown, financial matters and organization. From Section Stonington, ordering due stamps and regarding Sam Stodel meetings. From G. Richter, Middletown, regarding arrangements for meeting.

Financial Report: income, $55.10; expenses, 50c.

State Secretary Fred Fellermann reported that a new Section in Middletown was organized and that Sam Stodel did good work on his tour in Connecticut, selling books to the amount of $30.26, and securing five yearly subs for Weekly People.

Bills of Labor News Co. ordered paid.

Motion to adjourn carried.

Frank Knotek, Rec. Secy.

LET US HEAR FROM YOU.

We must bother you again with this Operating Fund. The proposition is very simple. Institutions, such as ours, having no capital, and established for the purpose of propaganda, must depend upon the daily finances that the propaganda activity brings in. When there is a lull in the propaganda, or when all do not join in it, there is a consequent reduction in revenue, while on the expense side matters remain more or less stationary.

Upon those S. L. P. men, who for good reason cannot participate in propaganda activity, we would urge that they still have the duty of giving support in another way, by contributing to this fund.

If you cannot go after subscriptions, if you will not go after them, then the next best thing is to help maintain the institutions, and thus help make possible an efficient propaganda engine for those willing to do the work.

Contributions the past week totaled very little, while our need is very great. We must have a better response, and at once. The following is one week's donations:

J. B. Hamilton, Sp'rfish, S.D.	2.00
D. H. Schonleber, Jersey City, N. J.	2.00
G. Nelson, Dorchester, Mass.	2.00
C. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
G. Abelson Brooklyn, N. Y.	.50
J. Sweeney, Roxbury, Mass.	.50
E. Evans, Tacoma, Wash.	.25
Total	8.25
Previously acknowledged	5,105,86
Grand total	$5,114.11

RATIFICATION MEETING AT ARLINGTON HALL.

The County Executive Committee of Section New York County, S. L. P., which has in charge the arrangements for the Ratification Meeting to be held on WEDNESDAY evening, October 13th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place (East Eighth street), decided, at its last meeting to invite Abraham Levine to act as chairman and George H. Wilson as Secretary of the Meeting.

A letter was received from Charles J. Mercer of Bridgeport, Conn., accepting the invitation to speak at the meeting. This, with the addition of Daniel De Leon and James T. Hunter, concludes the list of speakers for the meeting.

It was decided to call upon the subdivisions of the Section to each elect two members to do committee work at the meeting and to send in their flags or banners to Organizer Abelson, 28 City Hall place, for the purpose of aiding in the decorations of the platform.

Handbills announcing this meeting are now ready and can be had from the Organizer of the Section. Sub-divisions are urged to get a plentiful supply of these handbills and thoroughly distribute them in their respective localities.

Now that the arrangements for the meeting are completed, it is up to the comrades and sympathizers to aid in the success of the meeting by not only attending themselves but to invite their friends and shopmates to come along.

C. E. C.

CLEVELAND COMRADES, ATTENTION!

A very important special meeting of Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will be held MONDAY, October 11, 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue. Every comrade and sympathizer who has a petition list or lists to gather signatures is urgently requested to be present with lists and report number of signatures collected.

Comrades and friends, this is a matter of the utmost importance. Be on the spot, every one of you.

The Organizer.

FINE ENTERTAINMENT AT PACKAGE PARTY NEXT SUNDAY.

The committee elected by the Bronx Assembly Districts of the S. L. P. to arrange an entertainment and dance for the benefit of Section New York's campaign fund, is endeavoring to make the affair on SUNDAY evening, October 10th, a pleasurable as well as a financial success. So far, Miss Anna Pearl, piano; Miss Celia Hadler, violin, are among the talented musicians that have promised to entertain our guests. Others who have been invited will no doubt accept and help to make this affair the success that it ought to be made. We promise this much to our guests—there will be plenty of entertainers who will sing, play and recite, also plenty of dancing.

Those who attend are expected to bring packages containing some articles but—no "lemons" please. No admission fee will be charged. The packages will be sold at auction to the highest bidders, so be prepared to bid.

Some of our lady friends have promised to bake some apple cakes and nice cookies, chocolate tarts and some of those Yiddisher cakes filled with nuts. All this will be for the enjoyment of those who will attend. Ice cream and claret lemonade will also be served. Remember the date, SUNDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10TH, beginning at 8 o'clock sharp. Remember the place, MANHATTAN HALL, 2273 THIRD AVENUE, near 124th street.

Anna B. Touroff,
Joseph P. Johnson,
A. Orange,
Committee.

At a meeting of Section Allegheny County, Socialist Labor Party, held September 26, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst our comrade and co-worker, James A. McConnell, of Pittsburg, Pa., and

Whereas, Comrade McConnell was a consistent member of the Socialist Party, and his mental acumen, sterling integrity, and honesty of purpose revealed the genuine manhood necessary in those who would overthrow the present capitalist system so injurious to the working class, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deplore the loss of our comrade, whose fidelity to the proletariat was the prominent feature of his life, and that we tender our sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family, and be it further

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Section Allegheny County, Socialist Labor Party, and published in our official organs, the Daily and Weekly People, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased comrade.

J. A. Gray,
F. Weber,
Committee.

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100 PAMPHLETS $1.00.

In order to clean out the stock we offer 100 pamphlets for one dollar, each hundred lot assorted as follows:

21 *American Farmer.*
20 *Money.*
20 *Mitchel'l Exposed.*
15 *Socialism vs. Anarchism.*
12 *Trades Unionism in U. S.*
8 *The Trusts.*
4 *Religion of Capital.*

Total .. 100

Here is a chance for you to do some propaganda at little cost.

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DON'T BUY
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— For —
Rheumatism
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H. L. BERGER, Ph.G.
Druggist.
2nd Ave. & 96th St., N. Y.

JOY IN THE WORK

The Mental Awakening in Others Rewards the Propagandist.

"I know what joy is, for I have done good work"; this utterance of Robert Louis Stevenson expresses finely the satisfaction of the man who keeps busily engaged in the work of S. L. P. propaganda. The reward of the propagandist is the joy of seeing the revolutionary spark kindled in the minds of those hitherto in mental thrall to capitalist promoted superstitions.

There are many in the S. L. P. who have experienced the joy that comes from propaganda work well done, and to those who have never felt it, we would say, "the fault lies in yourselves, in that you do not get out and spread the light." Truth is mighty, but if you would prevail help spread it

Last week those busy in the propaganda sent subscriptions as follows:

A. Duresen, Cordova, Alaska	2
J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz.	3
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	5
J. W. Pearce, St. Thomas, Can.	2
W. C. Baragar, Canon City, Colo.	2
M. Stodel, New Haven, Conn.	6
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	2
C. Markham, Belleville, Ill.	2
J. Mann, Chicago, Ill.	4
Jos. Matz, Indianapolis, Ind.	3
G. H. Fryhoff, Mystic, Iowa.	2
C. Pierson, Louisville, Ky.	19
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	5
L. Platt, Attleboro, Mass.	5
J. Sweeney, Roxbury, Mass.	3
A. Grandmont, Taunton, Mass.	3
D. Craig, Milford, Mass.	3
S. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.	3
W. E. McCue, St. Paul, Minn.	2
H. Scott, Lincoln, Neb.	2
D. R. Munro, Binghamton, N. Y.	3
G. H. Wilson, New York State	3
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	4
H. Cody, Panama	26
A. Clever, Braddock, Pa.	3
J. H. Morgan, Page, W. Va.	2

Prepaid Cards sold:—San Francisco, $20.00; California S. E. C., $15.00; Fairbanks, Alaska, $4.00.

Help these diligent comrades push the propaganda.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Our friends are not ALL asleep by any means. New Haven, Conn., is doing some propaganda work; they ordered 10,000 leaflets. California S.E.C. sends an order for $15.56; Chicago, $13.62; the boys on the Canal, $26.50; Cleveland, 3,000 leaflets; from Tacoma an order for $17.00; Philadelphia is more wide awake than it is usually given credit for, an order for $4.68 from there. McKeesport, Pa., $3.00; Rochester, Pa., $2.00; Lawrence, Mass., $2.50; St. Louis, $1.00, and Kansas City, $1.00, gives an idea of the orders received.

We are expecting the next Sue story "The Casque's Lark," from the binders any day now. The price of the book will be seventy-five cents. Place your orders now.

SEND PRESENTS FOR THANKSGIVING DAY FESTIVAL.

To members of the S. L. P. and its Sympathizers:—

The annual fall festival of the Socialist Labor Party of New York City, will be held on Thanksgiving Day of this year at Grand Central Palace. A bazaar and fair will be held in conjunction with this fall festival, where articles given by members and friends will be sold at auction for the benefit of the Daily People. For this we need your hearty co-operation. What we expect of you is to send us something that your wife, sweetheart your sister or yourself may have talent and will to create. A beautiful array of presents is usually exhibited at these affairs—the result of the efforts of all those that proclaim with pride that they directly or indirectly aid the revolutionary movement of the working class of America.

We desire to put more presents on our tables at these festivals and there is no reason why we should not be helped to do it. Let everyone send something. Every little bit helps.

Is it necessary to remind you that whatever you send for the Daily People is like sending more ammunition that will destroy the fort of capitalism?

All presents should be sent to L. Abelson, 28 City Hall place, New York City. Please, do not delay this matter. Get busy now!

Entertainment Committee Section New York County.

A. Orange, Secretary.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

FLYPAPER FOR ALL.

(Continued from page 1.)

So Selig is really a religious loadstone—just imagine him in that role.

I will have to run rapidly over the rest of the candidates: "G. B. Civale, a leader of the San Francisco Italian colony"; "Wm. E. Costley, author of 'Laughing Land' (suggestive title) active worker in the local Afro-American societies. The colored people are strong for him"; "William H. Eastman, prominent member of Woodmen" and printer boss; "James Dukelow, employe of the Southern Pacific," of course "the railroad men will vote for Dukelow."

"Respectability" sticks out all through the ticket. Workingmen not wanted, except as voting cattle. "Walter E. Walker, a high-salaried bookkeeper," "Henry Warnecke, a large cigar manufacturer"; "D. M. Pease, a prominent real estate agent"; "John M. Reynolds, successful contractor"; "Hon. W. H. Sigourney, a prominent successful corporation lawyer" who "will get the support of the local Bar Association," are on the list.

The head of the ticket, Wm. McDevitt, who is also deadnuts on the Japs, promises, nay "guarantees an economical business administration." There are Russians in 'Frisco, whom the Jap-haters love perhaps about as much as they do the Japs, but the Russians have votes, so Louis Salinger, the "prominent Russian Revolutionist," is slated to catch them.

I must pass by the rest of the gentlemen, a "popular shoe dealer," a "prominent architect," another bookkeeper and three other "labor men," "all of these gents popular with the boys," and come to, "Our candidate for Coroner, Richard Giller who is anything but a dead one." Pity that he at least couldn't be elected and then have to set in post mortem on that hydra-headed freak the San Francisco S. P. The working class will do that job, however, and before many moons.

J. H.

N. B.—A copy of the San Francisco "Socialist Bulletin" for September, above referred to, is in this office for inspection and enjoyment.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m. at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m. at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary. 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 207. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Maccabee Hall, corner 4th and Pine streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday each month, at Hall 401 Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe street. People readers invited. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

CRITICIZE A. F. OF L.

German Labor Delegate Declares It Harmful.

Speaking on the "Labor Movement in America and in Europe," at the N. Y. Labor Temple on Oct. 1, Herman Muller, of Berlin, Germany, made some pointed criticisms of the American Federation of Labor. Muller scored the Federation's policy of craft division, the system of large initiation fees, and the spirit of caste engendered by pure and simple unions. He showed plainly how these measures worked injury to the Labor Movement.

Muller is one of three European labor delegates who have been investigating conditions in the lithographic trade here. He is secretary of the Labor Secretariat in Berlin.

Muller, in his introductory remarks, stated that the reception tendered to Gompers in Berlin was not meant for Gompers personally but for the American Labor Movement. "We are accustomed," he said, "to treat every one civilly, no matter from where he comes, if he desires to study the German Labor Movement, even if he comes from the ranks of the honest bourgeois reformers and sociologists."

The speaker continued: "We in Germany hold that the Labor Movement, economically and politically, is one and undividable; though both these parts act each on its respective field. But the goal, the overthrow of capitalism, is in both the same.

"Our trades unions are not as old as yours, but they are more progressive, and followed upon the founding of the Socialist party. The German economic movement followed the path pointed out by the Socialist party. From the beginning, the movement was impregnated with the ideals of Socialism. And we always held to the views that a trades union, not guided by this ideal, must always wander into a blind alley, and become, under certain circumstances, reactionary. A union, guided by the Socialist spirit, will not subjugate the high goal of Labor's emancipation to pecuniary trades interests, but will always keep in view its aim.

"We in Germany also had our quarrels; we also had our experiments, but generally, the principles of the industrial union prevailed.

"The 'Localists' in Germany have seen their days. The Metal Workers' Union of Germany, organizes all those engaged in the metal industry, irrespective of skill. And the highest skilled man is regarded no greater than the lowest. From this it will be clear that we were surprised to see how the "unskilled" laborer is treated here, especially so, when we found that he is even excluded from the union. Such tactics can't lead to anything else but great injury to the cause of labor.

"It is foolish to keep the unskilled worker out of the union; he must be recruited and made a co-fighter in Labor's cause. Pittsburg has shown whereto a false policy of exclusion leads.

"The Chinese wall of high initiation fees, especially from foreigners, is a thing highly detestable. Gompers' assertions in Berlin regarding the easy entrance of a member from a foreign organization, holding a clear card from such a body, into an American trades union we find not in keeping with facts. I have found that initiation fees of $25, and as high as $500 are charged, and it is therefore no wonder that foreigners stay away from the organization. Such an attitude is incomprehensible to us, and we are of the opinion that such a policy is most reactionary. It creates strike breakers. I can not condemn men, who have been treated thusly, when they become strike breakers and say to themselves: 'As you act toward me I'll act toward you.' The 'closing of books' for new members we understand still less: it is false in its entirety; the employer knows exactly how many men are out side of the organization."

The remarks of the speaker were throughout punctured with applause.

Something good for our German reading comrades and friends. Fiction but more than fiction.

Two dramas from proletarian life by Richard Koeppel.

"EIN VERLORENER"
(A Ruined Life.)
Price 15 Cents.

"DER TRUNKENBOLD"
(The Drunkard.)
Price 15 Cents.

Instructive, Interesting, Entertaining, Enlightening.
Real Socialist Literature.

Cleveland Labor News Agency,
1366 Ontario St., Cleveland, O.

History. EUGENE SUE'S Fiction.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE
OR
HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

12 Volumes on Sale. 7 More in Course of Publication.

THE GOLD SICKLE	50c.	THE ABBATIAL CROSIER	50c.
THE BRASS BELL	50c.	CARLOVINGIAN COINS	50c.
THE IRON COLLAR	50c.	THE IRON ARROW HEAD	50c.
THE SILVER CROSS	50c.	THE INFANT'S SKULL	50c.
THE PONIARD'S HILT	75c.	THE PILGRIM'S SHELL	75c.
THE BRANDING NEEDLE	50c.	THE IRON TREVET	75c.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York

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WENDELL PHILLIPS
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28 City Hall Place, New York.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

A Historic Economic Sketch of Affairs in Great Britain Down to the Present Time, Showing the Development of Industries, and of Capitalist and Labor Economic Organizations.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 CITY HALL PLACE
NEW YORK.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.